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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

12 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Local Matters.

Annual Meeting.

Rhode Island Society Sons of the Revolution.

The members of the Rhode Island Society Sons of the Revolution dined together at the Casino Wednesday evening, as is their custom once a year. There were about thirty members and guests present. The dinner was served by Bussell, and the tables were elegantly decorated. In the absence of the president of the Society, Mr. W. Watts Sherman, Col. Samuel P. Colt, of Bristol, one of the vice presidents, presided. After the dinner interesting addresses were made by Captain Stockton, of the War College, Colonel Bliss, of the Artillery Company, Lieutenant Commander J. B. Murdock, of the New York, Dr. C. F. Barker, Col. T. J. Pierce, of North Kingstown, Mr. F. P. Garretson, Mr. Geo. E. Vernon and Mr. T. T. Bowler.

On motion of Mr. Garretson the handsome floral centre piece on the table was presented to the American Irish Historical Society then in session at the Aquidneck House. The society, at the invitation of Mr. Garretson, returned thanks for the same in a body. They were warmly welcomed by the presiding officer, and some very eloquent remarks were made by His Honor Mayor Boyle, of Newport, His Honor Mayor Driscoll, of New Haven, Mr. Rooney, of New York, who recited an original poem, and Mr. Brennan, of New Hampshire, who gave an interesting talk on General Sullivan, the commanding officer on the patriot side at the battle of Rhode Island. The meeting was voted a great success by all present. The committee in charge of the affair were William G. Landers, C. H. Whittington and Geo. E. Vernon. The annual election of officers was postponed to a later date.

Battle of Rhode Island.

The American Irish Historical Society met at the Aquidneck Wednesday evening and gave a dinner. The society visited Newport to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island—the battle which was fought August 29th, 1778. Rhode Island and Massachusetts were well represented at the dinner. His Honor the Mayor presided and made an address.

The other speakers included Mayor Driscoll, of New Haven; Mayor Mack, of Elizabeth, N. J.; City Solicitor Burke, of Newburyport, Mass.; State Librarian Commissioner James F. Brennan, of Peterborough, N. H.; and ex-Congressman O'Neill, of Massachusetts.

A letter was read from Miss Susan P. Swinburne, as the regent of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, asking that the society mark all places on Rhode Island where preliminary skirmishes leading up to the battle occurred. Her suggestion was unanimously adopted. During the banquet at the Aquidneck, Mr. F. P. Garretson, in behalf of the Sons of the Revolution, presented a handsome floral piece to the American Irish Historical Society with appropriate remarks, Mayor Boyle responding on behalf of the Society.

At the conclusion of the exercises at the Aquidneck a delegation went to the Casino as guests of the Sons of the Revolution, who were commemorating the battle of Rhode Island.

The pulpit of Zabriske Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist will be supplied by Father Bradlon, of the Church of the Advent, during the absence of the rector, Rev. Charles F. Beattie.

Light Battery C, which left here recently, sailing for San Francisco, is expected to go to Manila, on transport Reserans.

Rev. Charles F. Beattie, rector of the Zabriske Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, and Mr. William H. Boone are spending their vacations at the White Mountains.

Mrs. Carrie Gray, of Salem, Mass., paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Rowland S. Laughey the past week at their residence on Chase street.

Mrs. John Jaffray and her daughter Jennie, of Yarmouthport, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Young at her residence on Fort Road.

The Boston excursion brought 800 passengers on Thursday—that being the limit.

Floating.

Bodies of Mrs. H. W. Kimball, of Maine, and John Sullivan, of this City.

Thursday morning about day light John Nolan discovered the body of a woman on the shore under the cliffs, near the Renaissance cottages. After securing it word was sent to the Police Station and the patrol wagon was sent and brought the body to the morgue, where it was viewed by Medical Examiner Stewart. The body was that of a woman about four feet, four inches in height and weighed about one hundred pounds. The woman was clad only in under clothing, and in her ears were a pair of diamond earrings and a diamond ring and a wedding ring were on her hand. The inscription on the wedding ring read: "H. W. K. to E. H. W. June 20, 1900."

The body is, without doubt, that of Harriet Wilson Kimball, wife of Horace W. Kimball, of Norway, Me., who jumped from steamer Horatio Hall, which sailed on Saturday afternoon of last week from New York, arriving in Portland Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball were married on June 20, 1900. Six weeks ago Mrs. Kimball was suffering from an attack of nervous prostration and went to Newark, N. J., to visit her sister. She had started on Saturday to join her husband in Maine, and was apparently much improved in health.

Early Sunday morning Miss Adele Burkhana, who was her stateroom companion, awoke to find Mrs. Kimball leaning out of her window. On speaking to her she found that her mind was in a wandering condition, and before Miss Burkhana could move, Mrs. Kimball almost instantly sprang out of the window. The officers of the boat were at once notified, and the boat was stopped in order that a search might be made, but no trace could be found of her. The boat was about opposite Newport when the woman leaped from the window.

About 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon some men about Kinsley's wharf saw an object floating in the water, off the old fish house, and called to a man in a boat to see what it was. It proved to be the body of a man, floating in an upright position. It was brought to shore and the police notified. The body was that of John Sullivan, a boatman and fisherman, and had apparently been in the water several days. The body was taken to the Police Station, and from there removed by the father of the deceased, Mr. James Sullivan.

It is thought that Mr. Sullivan must have fallen overboard and injured himself in some way, as he was an experienced swimmer and had lived on the water the greater part of his life. The deceased was about forty years of age and unmarried.

Commandery Ladies' Day.

Washington Commandery excursion to Wickford, Narragansett Pier and Point Judith next Monday promises to be a very pleasant affair. There will be from one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and fifty in the party. The Newport Band and Howard's orchestra have been engaged for the occasion. The headquarters of the Commandery at the Pier will be The New Matthewson Hotel. The following is the itinerary for the day:

7:00 A. M. Sir Knights will assemble at the Temple.
9:25 A. M. Lines formed and march to Wickford Pier.
10:00 A. M. Boat leaves for Wickford.
11:00 A. M. Arrive at Wickford Station.
Lines immediately reformed and march continued to West Main street.
11:30 A. M. Special Electric cars will leave for Narragansett Pier.
12:15 P. M. Arrive at Narragansett Pier. Lines immediately reformed and march continued to Hotel.
1:30 P. M. Dinner will be served.
2:30 P. M. Exhibition held by U. S. Life Saving Crew on the beach.
2:55 P. M. Carriages will leave for Point Judith.
3:00 P. M. Return to Hotel from Point Judith.
3:30 P. M. Informal Lunch.
4:30 P. M. Leave Hotel for Electric Cars.
5:20 P. M. Electric cars leave for Wickford.
6:25 P. M. Electric cars arrive at Wickford.
8:30 P. M. Leave Wickford for Newport.
10:35 P. M. Arrive at Newport.

On Saturday afternoon last a young boy was driving a tip cart loaded with earth on Narragansett avenue, near Spring street, when the shafts broke off, letting the cart tip forward. The boy was buried beneath the dirt, and bystanders were obliged to dig the boy out as soon as they could, being completely covered with mud and dirt when he made his appearance from under the dirt.

Messrs. Warren & Wetmore, New York architects, have been awarded a silver medal by the Paris Exposition, for the design of the New York Yacht Club house, which they are building in New York. Mr. Warren is well known in this city, being a son-in-law of Mr. G. Mead Tucker and a brother of Mr. Robert Golet and Mrs. W. Starr Miller.

The engagement is announced of Miss Maria Griswold Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, to Mr. William B. Coster, son of Mrs. Charles R. Coster, of New York.

Newport Artillery Co.

Field Day and Shoot at Portsmouth Grove. Major Sayer Tenders His Resignation.

The monthly meeting of the Newport Artillery Company was held on Tuesday evening at their Armory on Clarke street and nine new members were elected, making a membership of 96 men.

It was voted to have a field day on Monday next, Labor Day, at the shooting range at Portsmouth Grove, and also the annual target practice of the company. The Sherman medals will be competed for at the different ranges and the officers will enter the revolver competition.

Commissary H. R. Peckham will prepare a clambake for the shooters, serving it at 1 o'clock.

Major William D. Sayer tendered his resignation to the company.

Tax Collections.

The tax collector's office has been one of the busiest places in the city for the past few days. Yesterday, Friday, was the last day for paying the tax without a penalty, so there was a big rush to turn the money in. The collections for the past four days have been as follows: Tuesday, 28th, \$20,951.70; Wednesday, 29th, \$21,231.40; Thursday, 30th, \$29,512.70; Friday, 31st, \$38,966.40. A special effort will also be made this year to collect the poll taxes, under the recently enacted law providing for commitment in case of refusal to pay.

A supper and sale was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Taylor on Powell avenue Thursday evening for the benefit of the organ fund of the First Presbyterian Church. The house and grounds were prettily decorated, a special design of electric lights contributing much to the brilliancy of the evening. About fifty dollars were raised largely through the untiring exertions of Mrs. Taylor and the assistance of her friends.

Mr. Marvel, the postmaster at South Portsmouth, has had the photographs of his three carriers taken with their wheels and mail bags. They are to be sent to Washington to go in the forthcoming report of the Postmaster General. The three carriers are H. Mantion Chase, Abner P. Anthony and C. Woodman Chase. They each make thirty miles a day on their wheels, and make two deliveries daily to all their patrons.

The annual fair of the Newport County Agricultural Society will be held in Oakland Hall, Portsmouth, on September 25, 26 and 27. Since these fairs were started they have been steadily growing in popularity and this year the exhibit promises to be better than ever. A large number of exhibits are promised and there are many outside attractions.

Among those who have gone to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Chicago are: Charles E. Harvey, delegate from the department of R. I.; Senior Vice Commander A. L. Trowbridge, and Messrs. Edward N. Lawton and Peter W. Townsend, of Charles E. Lawton Post, of this city.

The Waters' Memorial tablet has been placed in position on the wall of the aldermanic chamber in the new City Hall, although it not complete, as only the bronze tablet has been put up. A moulding or frame is to be placed around it. The tablet was designed by Mr. W. Clarke Noble and made by Gorham Company.

Mr. G. A. Johnson, employed for some time past as an operator, at the Postal Telegraph office, has been transferred, at his own request, to New Bedford, his former home. He made many friends while in this city. Mr. H. P. Russell, of Boston, is his successor.

Second Lieutenant James T. Buttrick, of this city, has been ordered to the marine barracks at the League Island navy yard at Philadelphia for instruction. He was recently appointed to the United States marine corps.

An Exchange says the Newport Mercury Job Printing Office is turning out some of the finest printing of any office in Newport. We can vouch for the statement being correct.

Mrs. Mary Dodge, of this city, is spending a few days with her relatives at Block Island.

The Misses Clara and Eleanor O'Neil, of New Bedford, are visiting relatives in this city.

Miss Marion Caswell, of this city, has returned home after a pleasant five weeks' visit at her aunt's in Boston.

Fred M. Harlem, of Steamer Puritan, is at his home in Tamton, suffering from appendicitis.

Miss Mamie Cleary, who has been seriously ill at the Newport Hospital, is convalescent.

Cozzens-Wood.

Miss Bertha Wood, daughter of Mrs. Joseph E. Wood, was united in marriage to Mr. Henry W. Cozzens, Jr., at St. George's Church, on Tuesday noon, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The church of the church was prettily and artistically decorated with palms and potted plants.

Mr. Edward P. Lake, organist of the church, rendered a pleasing program of music while the guests were assembling, and as the bridal party entered the church played the wedding march from Lohengrin. The bride was escorted by her brother, Mr. Ralph Wood, and wore a gown of white crepe de chine, with a long white veil. She carried a prayer book. Her niece, Miss Prunella Wood, was maid of honor, and wore white muslin, carrying a bouquet of dark red roses. The ushers were Messrs. Joseph G. Stevens, 21, and Augustus H. Swan, of this city, and Edward W. Gould, of Staten Island, and Robert S. Brown, of Hartford.

The bride was met at the altar by the groom, and his best man, Mr. John J. Rooney, of New York, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Charles G. Gilliat, D. D., rector of the church.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother, to which only a small number were present, including relatives and intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Cozzens left in the afternoon on their wedding trip and will take up their residence in Chicago, where Mr. Cozzens is engaged in business.

Free for All.

Last week the sheriff closed the Gladstone Hotel, at Narragansett Pier, prematurely. After the shut down and the proprietor had gone to New York, the help took possession of things and went in for a glorious celebration of the abrupt close and the probable loss of most of their summer's wages. Accordingly they got a key to the wine room about midnight and began an orgy. It is thought, says an exchange, that champagne has not flowed so freely in these parts since W. K. Vanderbilt's ball at the Golf club a year ago.

It was used for shampooing, washing fluid and many other odd purposes. Finally the crowd got so noisy that guests at the Massasoit and other hotels were aroused and a crowd collected outside. Finally a fight ensued, with champagne bottles as clubs, and three men were severely cut about the head. The police were called but the ring-leaders got an early tip and cleared out, so that no arrests were made.

The wine room had been virtually wrecked, so Doty's creditors will lose several hundred dollars more than they had counted upon.

A Pleasant Evening.

Monday evening last a number of people were entertained very pleasantly by Mr. and Mrs. Rowland S. Laughey, at their residence on Chase street, where a musical programme was enjoyed by all present. Mr. Nicholas White sang a number of solos in a very pleasing manner, and was followed by Mr. Frank Goldie, who also sang a number of solos very effectively, after which Mr. Goldie and Mr. Laughey, the host of the evening, rendered a number of selections, and were the recipients of loud applause. Different amusements were then in order, all taking a part and thoroughly enjoying themselves.

A collation was served and later the guests departed after a delightful evening's enjoyment, spent with Mr. and Mrs. Laughey.

A handsome monument has been erected at the City Cemetery, by the crew of the flagship New York over the grave of Apprentice Janux, who was killed on board the flagship a few weeks ago.

There have been more Newport people summering at the White Mountains this year than ever before. The Mountaintop presents many attractions to dwellers by the sea.

It is expected that the Sea View electric road from Wickford to East Greenwich will be running today. This will make a continuous electric line from Providence to Narragansett Pier.

Mrs. A. W. Hathaway and Miss Fremont Robinson, of Providence, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Bowler.

Dr. George L. Wilcox, of New York, is spending a few days with his brother, Mr. O. F. Wilcox, in this city.

Mr. George L. Swan, of Stamford, Conn., is visiting his aunt, Miss Sally Swan, on Division street.

Congressman Bull has returned from his European trip.

Eliza P. Barker, of this city, has received an increase of pension.

Councilman M. J. Murphy is housed by illness.

Recent Deaths.

Matthew Commerford.

Mr. Matthew Commerford died on Sunday last after a week's illness. He was a resident of Newport for nearly half a century and was engaged in the tailoring business. He was very retiring in his nature, but was well known and much respected in the community. He was born in Ireland seventy years ago. Three children survive him: Mrs. Daniel Watson, Mr. Arthur B. Commerford and Mr. Robert Commerford.

The funeral of Mr. Matthew Commerford took place from the Belmont Memorial Chapel Tuesday afternoon and was largely attended by relatives and friends. A quartette rendered several selections. The interment was in the Island Cemetery and the floral offerings were very appropriate.

The bearers were Messrs. James P. Taylor, Joseph Gibson, Herbert C. Tilley and H. H. Smith.

Captain Kenyon.

Captain George M. Kenyon died at state's prison on Saturday, having been confined there since 1891 for shooting John McInnis. His sentence was for fifteen years. The tragedy, as many remember, took place in Mr. Kenyon's house, not far from Wickford. McInnis was under the influence of liquor and excited Captain Kenyon very much, and the captain asserted that McInnis assaulted him in his mill and later followed him to his house, where the fatal shot was fired.

Stephen D. Tidball.

Stephen D. Tidball died at the Newport Hospital Thursday after a few weeks' illness. He was one of the best known cab drivers in the city, and was a most familiar figure about the city and was always to be found seated on the box of his cab driving along some part of the city.

Revenue Cutter Grasham.

Captain T. D. Walker, commanding revenue cutter Grasham, has received the following letter from Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir: The receipt of your report of assistance rendered to Portuguese barkentine Fraternidade off Narragansett Pier is acknowledged.

The splendid manner in which you rescued from a most perilous position barkentine Fraternidade on the evening of the thirteenth inst., and the consequent saving of her 103 passengers and crew, merits and has the unqualified praise of the department, and its cordial thanks are tendered to yourself, your officers and crew for your and their sturdy maintenance of the good name and fame of the revenue cutter service. You will cause this letter to be read at a special muster of your command.

Jamestown Day.

Wednesday afternoon Jamestown celebrated a very gala day, with a street parade of gaily decorated carriages, farm wagons, delivery wagons, the fire department and a garden party. For three years the Jamestown Improvement Society has held this parade, and a large number of people visited Jamestown on that day from Newport, Narragansett Pier and other places near by.

The vehicles participating in the parade were handsomely trimmed, some with flowers—mostly golden rod and hydrangea—and others with flags and bunting. The start was from Narragansett avenue at about 3:30, and passed along all the places, streets and thoroughfares of interest. It was a very successful affair and added much to the pleasure of those who have passed the summer at Jamestown.

Emmanuel Choir.

The choir of Emmanuel Church paid a visit to St. Mary's Parsonage Wednesday afternoon and spent a most enjoyable time. Supper was served at the parsonage and this was much appreciated as any number on the programme. At 8 o'clock a choral service was held in the church. The choir comprised 23 effective sopranos and altos and 13 men, a total of 36 men and boys. It was the first occasion on which the choir sang the psalms in public. Mr. Swan's solo work was rendered in his usually appreciative manner.

Rev. G. Herbert Patterson, rector of St. Mary's Church, sang the office, Rev. E. H. Porter, of Emmanuel Church read the lessons and Rev. Mr. Morrill, of Tuxedo Park, made an address on "Duty of Influencing Others Towards a Religious Life."

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club has completed arrangements for the seventy-footers' race for the Lipton cup, presented by Sir Thomas Lipton, on Thursday, Sept. 13. The course will be thirty miles in length, windward and leeward, out from the Sandy Hook lightship.

Coronet Council Entertains.

Yesterday was a big day in Newport for the Royal Arcanum. Hon. Robert S. Franklin, grand regent, who has energetically worked for the benefit of the order since his installation into the highest office in the jurisdiction, took charge of all the arrangements and to him is due the greater part of the credit for the very enjoyable occasion. Visitors were present from all parts of the state and spoke in highest terms of the hospitality of Coronet Council.

Yesterday afternoon the supreme officers arrived on the one o'clock train and were the guests of Grand Regent Franklin. There were in the number Supreme Regent W. Holt Apper, Vice Supreme Regent J. D. Langhitt, Supreme Orator Robinson, Past Supreme Regent Miller and Past Supreme Regent Schryver. After lunch they were taken for a drive around the Ocean avenue, with brethren of the grand council from Providence and Newport.

Last evening there was a largely attended meeting in Odd Fellows Hall, at which Grand Regent Franklin presided and introduced the speakers. Besides the members of the order there were a few invited guests. The various councils of the jurisdiction were well represented. Pocasset Council of Fall River came down on a special trip of the King Philip, arriving here at eight o'clock. Conanicut Council of Jamestown and Narragansett Council of Wickford attended and a delegation from Mr. Hope Council of Bristol came down on a naphtha launch.

Odd Fellows Hall was handsomely decorated with potted plants. An orchestra was in attendance and furnished music between the speeches. Among the speakers, besides the supreme officers mentioned above, were Vice Grand Regent Andem, Grand Secretary Kellogg, Supreme Representative J. D. Lloyd and Past Supreme Representative Bowen. A collation was served under the auspices of Coronet Council.

The Providence visitors were taken home in Champion's naphtha launch after the close of the meeting. The supreme officers will return this morning.

The Automobile Races.

Records for Fast Riding Will be Broken at Newport, Sept. 6—Automobiles from all Sections of the Country Expected.

Public interest, not only in Newport, but all through the Eastern States, is becoming widely aroused in the coming Automobile Races to be held at Aquidneck Park on Thursday, September 6th, 1900.

A great crowd and a large collection of horseless carriages of every description are expected. Newport society has taken up the automobile in earnest, and the races will be well supported—in fact, will be one of the events of the season. A large number of entries have already been made, including Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who is expected to enter his famous French racer and who has also entered his steam carriage built by the Locomobile Company of America.

Mr. Harold Vanderbilt has entered his three-wheel tricycle, and other tricycles, steam, gasoline and electric carriages will be driven by many others, including Mr. George I. Scott, Mr. Max Muller, Mr. Knight Neffel, of Boston. The New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Company will also probably enter one of their racing machines.

Handsome prizes have been offered, many of which are cups offered by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, The Locomobile Company of America and The New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Company.

One of the most interesting occasions of the season is expected, and the lovers of horseless carriages will have a splendid opportunity of comparing various styles of vehicles.

The time records, it is expected, will be broken and an exciting as well as an interesting day is assured.

George Wilcox, the well known cab driver, was painfully injured in the hand, by reason of an automobile on Thursday. The automobile frightened a horse causing the latter to dash into Mr. Wilcox's cab, when the driver's hand was severely jammed. Medical attendance was secured.

Mrs. John Carter Brown has given to Mrs. William Watts Sherman a deed to her handsome and valuable residence on Benefit street in Providence. Upon leaving Newport next month, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman will reside in Providence for a few weeks.

Miss Cynthia Burke-Roché and Miss Edna Berger participated in a swim from Bailey's Beach to Hazard's Beach, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, on Monday. Miss Roché won the race.

Ex-Chief of Police Parson S. Kaul is in the employ of Taylor, Carr & Andrews, putting in granolithic walks at New Bedford.

MYSTERY OF A HOUSE.

This is the story of a house in New York.

"I was detailed to watch it," said the detective, "because there was something odd about its tenant. A most respectable house in a most respectable neighborhood, it had been built by one William Smith, a small, dark man with a foreign accent."

"He had paid six months' rent in advance in full of reference, and as the dull summer season was coming on the agent had not quibbled over this slight violation of his rule requiring references. When he came, what his trade, no one could say. The rent had been paid in English gold."

"After Mr. Smith had moved in—he rented furnished—the strange proceedings began which attracted the neighbors' attention. Just after sundown muffled men began to appear at the door, which would open, revealing the dimly lit hall. The visitor entered. Now, the peculiar feature of the case was that no one ever came out, while Mr. Smith, sitting, apparently, independent of the latch and laker. If you rang, the mansest servant simply told you that his master was not in. But other persons evidently found him in. Three or four persons passed that threshold daily, never to reappear over it. Of course, the neighborhood servants whispered nervous tales of ghosts. If you went and scanned the faces of those who entered, you found them to be apparently gentlemen, with thin, intellectual faces."

"Going up the steps, the visitor would peer about, as if fearing observation. One of the double hall doors stood closed. While he waited he invariably stepped behind this screen until the other door was opened. Then it shut on him. You might wait all night and the next day, as I have done, but the visitor never reappeared. The house, heavily shuttered, presented an impenetrable front to the street that told nothing of its mystery."

"Naturally, I indulged in theories of murder or other crimes being committed there. But there were no reports of missing men, and newspaper persons gave no clue. Nor did I have any complaints or other evidence justifying a raid. Finally I decided to take the matter into my own hands. I did this by boldly going up the steps a third time—I had been told twice by the strange servant that Mr. Smith was out. On this occasion I followed close on the heels of one of the visitors, who probably was destined never to appear again. I rang, and after a few minutes the door was opened. The same servant stood there. He was black, with the regular features belonging to East Indians or North Africans. If you ever venture as far east as Constantinople, you may see men of his type in the cosmopolitan street throng. The peculiarity of this man was his shining black eyes, that looked me through and through. He was in the regulation black coat and white cravat of the house lackey."

"Mr. Smith?"

"See no one," he began in a lightly foreign accent. A heavily shaded lamp threw a subdued light on the stairway.

"But some one entered half a minute before me," I began. On the other occasions I had asked who this mysterious Smith, who concealed an interesting personality very cunningly under that most commonplace name, might be, what his occupation, whence he came. On both occasions the door had been slammed in my face.

"This time I took the precaution to put my foot over the sill in such a way that the door could not close. The man attempted it. I stepped inside. The door swung into its place with a little metallic click."

"I fancied the black eyes snapped angrily, but the man motioned me civilly into an adjoining room. This was an ordinary apartment furnished in the way of rooms in houses that are sought, where the bric-a-brac and essentials giving expression have been removed. A lamp with a red shade lit the place."

"Wait, I will see," said the black.

"Presently he returned, this time bearing a silver tray, on which were a curiously carved silver decanter and some glasses, with a plate of biscuits. The man made a sort of obeisance that had in it something oriental, as if he had stepped out of one of the stories dealing with the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid."

"While you wait won't you have some refreshment?"

"His accents were so suave that, forgetting any suspicion, I did not stay his hand when he poured some liquid like clear into one of the long decanters. Lifting it to my lips, I found it was a curious tasting beverage. For a moment I thought it was molten fire. Then the black retainer appeared to be dancing before my eyes, and I lost consciousness."

"When I awoke, I was on the couch in the same room. This time I was still burning. I raised myself up. My head ached terribly. On a chair near me sat a little monkey grinning and chattering. It startled me at first, but in my trade one ceases to be afraid, however back of everything, however mysterious, we are accustomed to find human cunning."

"I rose, threw back the shutters, and daylight poured into the room. I had been there all night. No one stirred except the poor little beast of a gibbering ape. I made my way to the outside door, seeing no one, and ran down the steps into the street, the monkey following."

"I returned with the policeman on the beat. We searched the house high and low. There was no evidence of occupancy beyond that of the little ape—no trunk or clothing or food or even the silver decanter from which I had drunk. About the ape's neck was a curiously carved little silver chain, with some odd cabalistic device. At the zoo in the park they told me that he was of an Indian species."

"During my all night stopper what had become of the mysterious Mr. Smith and his visitors? They were never seen nor heard of again. The house was just an ordinary dwelling on an ordinary street. But for me it still has an enigmatical expression of inexplicable mystery."—Exchange.

He Knew Better.

Miss Kittich (singing)—"Oh, promise me! Oh, promise me!"

Mr. Spauld—Couldn't think of it. It cost me \$10,000 to break the last promise I made to a woman.—Detroit Free Press.

Keep Sand In the Kitchen.

Sand is most useful for scouring, and with its help tables and other wooden articles may be kept white with half the trouble entailed in producing the same effect with the scrubbing brush. Sand is also most useful in extinguishing burning oil. Cast on the flames it prevents their spreading by smothering up the oil, whereas water used in the same way would cause the oil to float and the fire to increase.

We love more the life through our suspicions than facts or credulity. Every man is so taken up with his own troubles that he has no time nor inclination to harm others.

THE EYE OF A HORSE

NO AN INFALLIBLE INDEX OF THE ANIMAL'S CHARACTER.

The Difference Between the "Wall Eye" and the "Watch Eye"—The Eyes as a Guide—An Expert's Method of Judging Equines.

Many persons in forming opinions as to the character of a horse regard the eye as the feature above all others which tells the tale. But our investigation of the subject has led us to somewhat different conclusions, and experience with these animals has caused us not to place too much reliance upon its expression in deciding as to its vicious traits or docility. Notwithstanding that the examination of the eye is almost an infallible habit in judging the character of the creature, yet it seems that this particular feature is often overestimated.

We have known persons to condemn horses on account of the appearance of their eyes, saying, "I never felt safe with a horse which is always turning the whites of its eyes at me," but closer inspection would have shown the ivory white to be the result of absence of the coloring matter in a part which is usually of a darkened hue and was really the natural condition of things rather than a vicious habit. This deviation from the ordinary course of nature produces a variety sometimes called "watch eye," occasionally confused, however, with another kind called "wall eye." And here it may not be out of place to explain the difference between these two peculiar conditions.

The former appears as if illuminated by the contrast of the ivory white surrounding that part of the eye frequently called the sign, which in its turn may be almost black. This somewhat singular arrangement of things gives the organ the appearance of being ever on the outlook, watching, as it were. Some horses have both eyes constructed on the watch eye plan, and it gives the animal a rather wild expression, when, in point of fact, it may be a very docile creature.

The wall eye, on the other hand, is a condition due to the absence of coloring matter, this time in the interior of the organ, giving it a bluish or steel gray appearance which is a striking contrast to the soft brown eyes so often noticed in horses.

It must not be inferred that the eye should be entirely disregarded in forming an opinion as to the character of a horse, but it should be remembered that its expression is materially influenced by the attitude of the ear, an organ which is often lost sight of as far as being an index to the animal's character is concerned.

Our experience in judging horses has led us to regard the ear with much care, as its attitude and movements indicate quite a variety of conditions. Horses whose ears are ever restless without apparent cause are frequently ultra nervous creatures, well worth watching. Again, the restless ear will sometimes point to defective eyesight, which may be accompanied with partial or total loss of vision, while animals which throw their heads back upon the poll are often inclined to nip or bite. Indeed this very attitude is frequently a signal for combat.

On the other hand, horses whose ears are kept nearly in the same position most of the time are more likely to be dull, stupid creatures, if they are not totally deaf. Deafness in horses is not at all a common thing, though we occasionally meet with cases in which the animal's attention cannot be attracted by sound.

The ear of the horse is not only a partial index to the animal's character as far as vice and docility are concerned, but its movements will at times sound the keynote of danger or warn us to be on the alert. In this connection a somewhat remarkable incident was related to the writer a few years ago by one of the Union soldiers who escaped through that famous hole in Libby prison, but was afterward retaken. The officer who recaptured the man subsequently informed him that his proximity was first revealed by the ears of his (the officer's) charger.

The story, in brief, was that the escaping soldier and a messmate were concealed in a wood. One night they were closely pursued by a southern officer and his men, and while stealing away from them as cautiously as they could the crackling of the dry leaves attracted the attention of the captain's horse, which somewhat suddenly and without apparent reason picked its ears and seemed alarmed. The officer, taking the hint, ordered his troopers to surround the spot, and by the morning he had the two fugitives closely corralled.

Another feature which is regarded by many as an index to the character of a horse is the color of its coat, some believing that chestnuts or sorrels are likely to be high strung, nervous creatures, while gray horses often get the credit of being very docile. But our investigation along this line has not led us to believe that there is any reliance whatever to be placed in opinions formed upon such a theory. It is also contended that color has much to do with the comfort of the animal when exposed to the sun's rays, especially in the summer season, but observations have not demonstrated the truth of this supposition, as it has been clearly shown time and again that dark horses are able to do just as much work without showing fatigue as those of a lighter color. This may be accounted for by the fact that the coat is a nonconductor within certain limits, so that it probably makes little difference what color it is as far as the temperature of the parts beneath is concerned.

In studying the character of a horse it may be well not to jump at conclusions, but observe its habits carefully and give every link due consideration before coming to a final conclusion.—Professor E. A. A. Grange in New York Times.

Landing In South Africa.

To get into the interior of South Africa from any of the five east coast landing places, Delagoa Bay and Beira, one must first cross a short extent of lowland and then ascend steep mountains. Having arrived there, the traveler is conscious of little or no descent, fire-sixths of the whole interior being a vast plateau that extends to the Zambesi on the north, the Atlantic ocean on the west and varies in altitude from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level.—Scottish American.

No matter how careful a woman may be she invariably loses her name at the marriage altar.—Chicago News.

Among the coachmen of Berlin are 7 retired army officers, 3 pastors and 10 nobles.

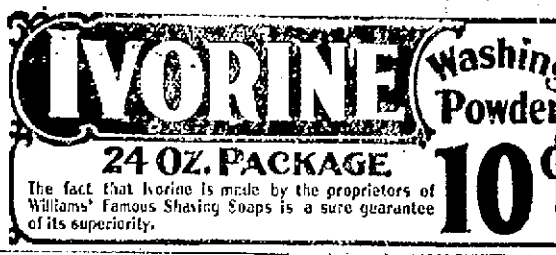
Breaking the News.

Mrs. Bingo (severely)—I should like to know where you were last night?

Bingo—Well, if the truth must be told I was playing chess with Kingley, and, my dear, the last game I bet him a new bonnet for you against a new bonnet for his wife.

Mrs. Bingo—Yes, my dear, and who won?

Bingo—Well, you just wait until you see his wife next Sunday!



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The fact that Ivoryine is made by the proprietors of Williams' Famous Shaving Soaps is a sure guarantee of its superiority.

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A MARVEL AT CHESS.

Mysterious Player of Budapest, Whose Skill Is Phenomenal.

In Austria-Hungary there is a marvelous chess player, whose name and residence are unknown, but who every now and then shows himself in remarkable skill in the game. The first story of him is told by a traveler who has just returned from Budapest.

"I was playing chess with a friend in a cafe," said the traveler, "and plainly saw my defeat, when a little bit of a shivered Pole with a tray of cheap jewelry stood in front of us and offered his wares in most persuasive tones."

"Go away," I said.

"You can't beat him," answered the peddler, whose attention was on the game.

"What do you know about it?" I asked.

"Mar! I tell him?" he inquired, looking at my opponent.

"Certainly," crack away," came the reply in a tone of assurance.

"Take it, knight," said my self-appointed instructor. I did so, to humiliate him, though I lost my queen by the operation, but, much to my surprise, I found that the very next move gave me the game.

"Let me play with you?" asked the peddler. I gave him the moves you say and where you say."

"If you do I will give you 10 florins," I answered. "Take the white men. Mate me on my queen's fourth square in 22 moves if you can."

"We started in, my friend keeping count of the moves, and moved rapidly. After about a dozen moves I had the advantage of a bishop and a pawn and was assured I would defeat my aggressive little opponent. When he let a castle go by an apparently careless play, I was sure of victory. Then came a sudden change in the situation, and I had to move my king out of check. I was on the defensive and in rapid retreat."

"Twenty-one moves," said my friend as the little peddler put me again in check with his knight."

"Mate!" cried my opponent as he sawing his queen across the board.

"My king was on the queen's fourth square."

"I gave him 10 florins, and he walked away shaking his head and hands with infinite satisfaction."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Why the Women Would Not Pass the Open Doorway.

"Madam."

The State street policeman hailed the woman in the blue jacket. She turned, and he continued:

"Madam, would you please answer a question?"

"What is it?" she stammered.

"Why did you avoid passing the door of the drugist?"

"Am I compelled to answer?"

"Well, no, but—"

"Then I would rather not," and she hurried on her way. The officer was perplexed. He had been standing there 15 minutes, and in that time three women had evaded passing the open doorway of the drug store. Presently a shopgirl was added to the trio. She glanced in and then made a circuit of the curb. There was an expression of relief on her face when she had passed. The puzzled policeman decided to investigate. He walked over and stared in the doorway. The only person in sight was a soda water clerk. Then the officer retraced his steps. A few moments later an old colored woman hobbled slowly along until she was directly opposite the drugist's. Something prompted her to suddenly change her route. The policeman met her as she passed.

"Hold on, nunty!"

"Deed, sah, Ah!"

"Oh, I didn't say you did. I just want to ask you a question."

"What, sah?"

"Why did you suddenly turn back when you were passing that door?"

"Dah sah, a brace cat in de drug, sah, en he looks jes' like he am gwine to eat out."

"Well, what if it did run out?"

"Why, sah, if dat brace cat was to cross mah path Ah wud hah ebil luck fah a week. I am in de dream book, sah. It am dah on four page."

The mystery was explained. However, the opinions of the officer were not complimentary.—Chicago News.

Goldsmith's Heroines.

It was the age of moral sentiments, and to have them at hand was the sovereignest thing against temptation from without and within. Heroines used to express their whenever the least danger threatened and sometimes when they were in perfect safety. Under instructions of the good Samuel Richardson they sought the welfare of themselves, their lovers and their correspondents in fortresses prescribing the virtues for every exigency and praising right conduct with a constancy which could have availed rather more powerfully than it did. But neither of the girls in "The Vicar of Wakefield" is very profuse of them, and this marks either a lapsing faith in their efficacy or a rising art in the novelist.

Goldsmith, at any rate, confines the precepts and reflections to the father of his heroines as he might fitly do in the case of the supposed narrator. Richardson, or rather, the epistolary form of his novels, obliged his heroines to make them. Yet he was a great master and in spite of his preaching a great artist. He was a man of a middle class sensibility, and in an age not so corrupt as some former ages, but still of abominable social usages, he could not withhold the protest of a righteous soul, though he risked rendering a little tedious the interesting girls who uttered it for him.—W. D. Howells in Harper's Bazar.

Precoocious.

"My boy Jimmie, aged 9, is a corker in psychology, and it's only his second term at it too."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. The other day he said he was certain that the higher moral influence had nothing to do with my being a good citizen."

"Then how did he account for it?"

"He said I was afraid of the police."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Stammer.

Thomas K. Beecher once prefaced a sermon preached at Plymouth for his brother with the startling intimation: "All those who have come here to worship Henry Ward Beecher will now retire. All those who have come to worship God will remain."

A WOMAN.

We smile and laugh when seeing heart with every throbbing prelude a waltz. We pass the careless, lulling word, When, ay, if only could be heard its cells true, a cry "would be" of wild despair and mockery.

We dance and seem to quite forget That hating tears our pillow wet. The throng know not, lo, if they knew, Of all that press our hand, how few Would understand—beget our thought With sympathy and kindness fraught.

LIONS BRED IN CAPTIVITY.

They Develop Ferocity and Are as Healthy as Wild Ones.

There is a current tradition that wild animals, born in captivity do not attain the savagery of those bred in their native jungle and that the teeth of such animals do not develop as they do in the wild state. The superintendent of the zoo, whose experience with wild animals has been almost lifelong, says that he has not found these assertions to be true.

However innocent and apparently tame the cubs may appear, he says, there is a time when they attain savagery apparently from instinct and show all the characteristics of the animals whose home has always been the forest or the plain. As for the development of teeth, the superintendent points for illustration to full grown lions which were born and reared in captivity and may be seen any day cracking bones of meat with which they are fed with evidence of possessing the most sound teeth possible.

The only way in which wild animals in captivity usually suffer with their teeth is that when they are fed they may grab at the meat which is pushed through the bars with a big iron fork and break a tooth on the fork or they may in jumping against the bars injure a tooth and suffer afterward from its loss.

The little lions when baby ones are shy at first, then become as playful as kittens. For the first year of their life usually they may be treated as domestic animals. At the age of about 12 weeks the cubs are taken from their mother, but in the meantime she has taught them to eat meat. At first the cubs suck a bone or a scrap of raw meat, which the mother tears off for them. Often they may be seen gnawing upon a bone which the mother lion holds in her jaws and paws.

When first taken from their mother, the cubs are given finely chopped meat, the pieces being gradually made larger until they are given bones, upon which they sharpen and develop their teeth. In time the lions can crush the bones with ease. From 12 to 14 months of age the young lions are, it is said, so cross as to be almost unmanageable. At the age of 18 months or 2 years the cubs are taken in hand by the trainer, and then, having reached their growth, they are ready to be perfected in their tricks and to be exhibited.

It is said by those familiar with lion taming and training that lions which have been brought up as pets are the hardest to train for performances. They do not seem to take the training seriously and are not so easily mastered as those which have grown to maturity without petting.—Baltimore Sun.

Toothbrush Caused Cancer.

"Cancer of the lip," a physician stated recently, "is caused more frequently than one would think by the toothbrush. Let me illustrate this by a typical case which I am treating now. John Blank smoked a good deal, and to keep his teeth white he cleaned them hard three times a day with a brush whose bristles were like wire. He brushed a little patch of skin from his lower lip. Afterward he was careful, and the sore spot healed. But then he forgot, and the spot became sore again."

"This went on a year or so. Two days out of the seven this one place in Blank's lip was sore. Finally it began to pain him. It hurt all the time. It smarted even when apparently healed. He would awake in the night with the sharp, pinching pain there, and the pain was like the clutch of a crab's claw, for he had cancer now—cancer due to the irritation which he had applied daily for a year to that one spot with his stiff bristled brush."

"No wonder he had cancer, and no wonder there are many such cases. People won't learn that tooth cleaner may do harm. They are proud of it as of bathing, and they can't believe that any little pain or irritation due to it can be other than of benefit."—Philadelphia Record.

Chinese Bicyclists.

According to the Chinese habit of doing most things backward a visitor in Shanghai says he fully expected to see the first Chinese cyclist he came across pedal backward. "To our astonishment," he wrote, "he rode forward in the proper manner. His attire was such as is not easily forgotten. The baggy trousers were bunched up over the knees, disclosing a pair of shiny sticks swathed in discharges or something. This was done to prevent his trousers from tearing in the chain. Bare feet on rubber pedals, a big yellow balloon shirt bulging out like the spinnaker on a racing yacht and a flying pigtail under a small tin can of a cap topped by a button. He was a wealthy merchant, we were told, and looked as if wheeling agreed with him in spite of his clothes."

An Investigation In Order.

Customer—You made a mistake in my prescription the other day. It called for two grains of opium, and I got a small package containing magnesia.

Druggist—Are you sure about it?

Customer—Yes. Here is a duplicate prescription from the physician. Now the question is, Who got the opium?

Druggist—Dear me, that's so. (To the prescription clerk.) James, who's dead in the neighborhood?—Harlem Life.

Had to Walk.

The intoxicated gentleman stared in a bewildered manner at the sign on the bridge. The sign read, "Loads must not be taken across this bridge faster than a walk."

After giving the sign profound study, he observed:

"Don't see how fellows wif loads can do better'n a walk, now!"—Baltimore American.

It is estimated that the productive capacity of the labor saving machinery in the United States is now equal to a hard-working population of 400,000,000.

Port Tampa is built on piles driven deep in the bottom of the bay.

Charles M. Cole,

Pharmacist,

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HAMS,

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ARE CURED FROM R. I. PORK AND CORN COB SMOKE, AND ARE THE BEST.

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BEST VARIETY.

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will take you from NEW YORK to OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., and return, including all meals and state-room accommodations. An enjoyable and restful trip under most favorable conditions of safety and comfort.

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will take you from NEW YORK to RICHMOND, VA., and return, including meals and state-room accommodations. An enjoyable and restful trip under most favorable conditions of safety and comfort.

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enroute. Or, it will take you from NEW YORK to WASHINGTON, by the water route, and back the same way, or allow you to return by rail, including meals and state-room accommodations between New York and Old Point. Stop-over at Old Point permitted.

Other delightful trips of two to five days' duration, with or without hotel coupons, from \$13 to \$34.

Favorite Route from the North and East to the Resorts of Virginia and North Carolina.



Safe.

The little child is safe from ordinary dangers in the care of the faithful dog. But neither the dog's fidelity, nor the mother's love can guard a child from those invisible foes that lurk in air, water and food—the germs of disease. Children need to be specially watched and cared for. When there is loss of appetite, lassitude and listlessness in a child, an attempt should be made to revive the appetite and rally the spirits. For Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery parents have found an invaluable medicine for children. Its purely vegetable character and absolute freedom from alcohol and narcotics commend it to every thoughtful parent. It is pleasant to the taste, unlike the foul oils and their emulsions offered for children's use. "Golden Medical Discovery" makes pure blood and sound flesh, and absolutely eliminates from the system the poisons which feed disease.

Mrs. Ella Gardner, of Waterville, Me., writes: "My little daughter, ten years old, was suffering from malarial poisoning and catarrh of the bowels. I found a doctor who could cure my child. She took twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, eight bottles of 'Pelle's,' and one bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and she is well. We thank God for your medicines."

Give the little ones Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets when a laxative is needed. They're easy to take and don't gripe.

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For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic markets. At 15 per cent. less than our regular price. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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—AND—
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This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food, converting it into dextrose and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Indigestion, Dyspepsia, due to organic disease of the stomach, Nervous Exhaustion, Anemia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nurture Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In dyspepsia it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Directions—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

Sold by J. W. SHEPHERD, 15 and 25 King's Wharf, Newport, R. I.

SOUVENIR OF A TRAGEDY.

Lorgnette Presented to the Wife of a Senator by J. Wilkes Booth the Night Before the Murder.

The daughter of a United States senator has a lorgnette which was presented to her mother by J. Wilkes Booth the night before he killed Lincoln, says the Chicago Tribune. The story, which is now printed for the first time, is as follows:

Booth rented a room the night before the assassination in the Washington hotel where Henry Clay died. The house was crowded with guests, and the corridors after dinner were filled with women of note and beauty. Booth, who was fond of admiration, commingled with the assemblage and was presented to many. He carried a handsomely mounted lorgnette which a senator's wife complimented. She knew the Booth family, Edwin Booth having been a guest at her house. This fact was sufficient warrant for J. Wilkes Booth to be unusually gracious, and when the senator's wife admired the actor's lorgnette he begged the favor of presenting it to her. The following night occurred the tragedy. In the preliminary investigation which followed the senator's wife and another woman who was with her the evening she met Booth were subjected to a most rigid inquiry as to Booth's manner.

The daughter of the senator's wife, now a prominent society woman of her home, tells this story in connection with the investigation:

"My poor mother was questioned and cross-questioned by a lawyer and a detective touching her meeting with Booth. But she was unable to give them any information concerning Booth's manner except that he was gallant. I am as they tried to learn anything from her, she could remember nothing showing that Booth contemplated crime; nothing indicating that he ever thought of such a thing. He was in a jovial mood, and spoke of some future events with confidence. I do not think my mother ever quite recovered from the effects of the incident. She kept the lorgnette for some years, never using it, however, and finally she presented it to me. I am not superstitious, but I have never yet tried to use this lorgnette that something unusual did not occur. The first night I carried it my horse had an accident which made us late in arriving at the theater, and when we got there we found the play postponed. Once it was misplaced and suddenly turned up. On another occasion it was loaned to a friend who was taken ill in her box and nearly died before she got home. I still have it, but I have never used it, although I mean to some day."

RIVERS ARE TREACHEROUS.

In Times of Freshet Streams in China Frequently Change Their Course.

The rivers of China, like the people, are extremely treacherous. They have no fixed channels, but move in the impetuous floods that come pouring down from the mountains in the rainy season, sometimes as much as 100 miles from their old beds, leaving the intervening tracts buried deep under the sand, destroying life, making a desert of cultivated fields over an area of many hundreds of miles, and plunging the farming population into terrible poverty and famine. The enormous canals, constructed by the government to correct the evil, have been of no avail in this direction, although they have formed in the past great waterways crowded with craft, along which supplies of food and merchandise can be carried to the markets at a trifling cost. Modern engineering, when the break-up of China comes, will find the subjection of Chinese rivers a problem that will challenge all its genius and perseverance, and it may accomplish here what it has failed to do with other great streams where the alluvial soil is carried down by the current to block the mouth of navigation.

The Peiho is no crooked as a person flying in the wind, and the present town of the water is due to the long drought that has prevailed in the high lands to the north, where it rises. Two years ago steamers that now anchor at Taku, 20 miles or more down stream, ran to Tientsin, where they could take their cargo and where passengers could go on board comfortably and conveniently. The change, under the present circumstances, constitutes the chief difficulty in reaching the capital. For at Tientsin the passenger landing at Taku must change cars, continuing the journey to Peking from the former point.

Virtues of Stilts.

Shepherds in the south of France have long been noted for their use of stilts in their occupation. The peasant of the "Landes" with a pair of stilts securely fastened to his legs, standing frequently more than six feet from the ground, will move about with great rapidity. Recently the military value of these stilts has been recognized. After some drill on these artificial supports, French infantry were able to move very rapidly and lay a telegraph line quicker than can be done by soldiers on horseback. Once the men acquired the art of walking six feet above the ground they were able to employ their hands as people ordinarily do in walking and covering the ground with giant strides, soon accomplishing a distance which would require much longer time on foot. The advantage of these stilts in military operations, having been demonstrated in France, it is probable other nations may also apply the novel idea. The utility of this apparatus in crossing rivers or in marshy lands is obvious, and it might not be a bad idea for the American army in the Philippines to take to the "stilt drill."

Detroit Free Press.

Throat Trouble. Barnes Torner (the eminent tragedian)—How much is in the house? The Manager—Three dollars and eighty-five cents.

Barnes Torner—Let it be given out that I am suffering with throat trouble and cannot appear.

"Throat trouble?"

"Yes, fellow! Have they not given me it in the neck?"—Indianaapolis Press.

Flighty Woman.

"Mrs. Hughes, you have more faults than I ever dreamed of in any woman."

"Well, Mr. Briggs, you have plenty of faults yourself."

"There you go again—always changing the subject when I try to talk to you!"—Chicago Record.

MARRIAGE IN CHINA.

All Matrimonial Alliances Arranged by Female Brokers.

Wedding Festivities Are Elaborate and Usually Last Three Days—High Officials Carry Their Coffins When Travelling.

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, contributes an interesting article to Collier's Weekly upon the social customs of his people. Many of the rich Chinese, he says, are philanthropic and earnestly desire to relieve the suffering they see about them. They give freely of their wealth, but the poor are legion in China, and the task is not an easy one. Private charity, however, which is always more or less capricious, has provided most of the orphan asylums, the free hospitals and the poorhouses of the country.

Social entertainments in China never revolve around dancing or athletic contests, as they so frequently do in this country. Our ideas about the propriety of the two sexes mingling socially would effectually prevent dancing from becoming a form of entertainment. Athletic sports have not found favor in our eyes, but games of chance have a strong hold on the popular heart.

Among my children the choice of a partner for life is always left to the parents of the bridal pair. They have the interest and welfare of their children at heart and act with judgment and wisdom that only mature years can bring. The engagement is usually made when the young people are in their early teens—in many cases when they are much younger. Matrimonial alliances between friendly families are the most common.

In some sections of the country, the assistance of a professional matchmaker is called in when marriage is desired for a child of the house, es-



WU TING FANG.
(Minister of the Chinese Empire to the United States.)

pecially if no suitable alliance with a friend's child is possible. The role of marriage broker is played by women of the middle class.

The wedding festivities usually last three days. On the day previous to the marriage, the girl's parents send her dowry to the bridegroom. If she is rich, it will consist of a great variety of costly articles, including household furniture, clothing and precious jewelry. Early on the day of the wedding the parents of the bridegroom send a bridal chair to bring the bride to their home. It is usually a very gorgeous sedan chair, which has been rented for the day. Musicians accompany it and the match-makers follow, bringing more presents. Arrived at the home of the bride, there is usually at this juncture a long pause in the proceedings. The bride is in tears, and makes a great show of reluctance at the thought of leaving her home and her parents. Frequently, six or seven hours pass before she will consent to let her maids adorn her in the bridal robes and headress sent her by the bridegroom's parents. Slowly her finery is donned—the red dress with its glittering gilt ornaments, the long red veil, the elaborate headress with its strings of pearls hanging over her face. With her hair no longer dressed in childhood's fashion, but arranged in the culture peculiar to a married woman, she bids her family a tearful farewell. At last she gets into her chair and is borne away from her old home. Her brothers follow her in sedan chairs to the house of the bridegroom. The bridegroom, in gorgeous dress, comes out to meet her. He bows, he opens the door of her chair. One of her maids comes up and carries her on her back into the house. There, the bridegroom lifts her veil and sees for the first time the face of his bride.

No priest conducts the ceremony which unites them. Together they kneel before the altar of their Unknown God and before the shrine of their ancestors, and burn incense and candles.

The funeral of a dead Chinese frequently does not occur until two or three weeks after death, but the body lies all this time in state in its handsome coffin. Rich Chinese are very particular about the good quality of the wood for their coffins, often having them made for years before there is any probability of their being needed. It is well known that some distinguished high officials are in the habit of carrying their coffins around with them in their travels.

Searches for Colonial Cotton.

A Maryland woman is engaged in a novel and pleasant business. She scours the rural districts of Virginia and the Carolinas for pieces of colonial furniture, which she buys at small cost, has renovated and afterward sells in Baltimore at a large profit.

Ruined by Horse Races.

Half the suicides in France are caused by losses at horse races.

Flighty Woman.

"Mrs. Hughes, you have more faults than I ever dreamed of in any woman."

"Well, Mr. Briggs, you have plenty of faults yourself."

"There you go again—always changing the subject when I try to talk to you!"—Chicago Record.

Good Cookery

COPYRIGHTED.

THE CHILD OUT OF DOORS.
By Christine Terhune Herieck.
(Continued from last week.)

PICKNIC EGGS.

Boil the eggs hard, putting them on in cold water and letting them cook for ten minutes after this has reached a boil. Throw them into cold water, take off the shells, cut the eggs in half lengthwise and remove the yolks. Rub these to a smooth paste with a little melted butter—about a teaspoonful for two eggs—salt and pepper to taste, and a few drops of onion juice. Make the paste into balls as near as possible to the original shape of the yolks, and fit them into the spaces these left. Wrap the eggs in pieces of tissue paper. These will hold the sides of the eggs together, and if the papers are fringed at the ends they add to the attractive appearance of the eggs.

Recipes for eggs done in this fashion are so many and so excellent that my only apology for giving this one here is that eggs prepared by these directions are so simple that eaten in moderation they ought to be entirely harmless to a healthy child of six years old or over.

PICKNIC MEAT LOAF.

Have a pound of beef chopped fine, as for Hamburg steaks or beef tea, and order the butcher to chop with it a slice of raw corned pork. Add to them a quarter of a cupful of very fine cracker crumbs, ten drops of onion juice, a teaspoonful of good table sauce or of good catsup, a little celery salt and a teaspoonful of common salt. When all are well mixed, add a beaten egg and three tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Work all to smoothness, and put into a buttered mould, packing it in lightly. Set the mould in a pan of boiling water in an oven, cover and cook for an hour and a half. As the water boils away fill up the pan from the kettle. Take it out at the end of the time given, put a plate on the mould and a flatiron on this and set it away thus over night. It can be sliced evenly when cold.

Even better than this, because more wholesome, is cold chicken. The great drawback to this in many cases is the expense. It does not take long for a party of healthy and hungry children to do away with even a good sized broiler, and when the picnic is a weekly function the cost of providing roast or broiled chicken for a band of ravening young picknickers becomes a serious business. An excellent substitute for the high priced young fowl is found in pressed or felled chicken, which may be made from an older and cheaper fowl.

PRESSED CHICKEN.

Select a good sized fowl, weighing four or five pounds. Put it over the fire in a pot with four quarts of cold water, a large onion and a small carrot, both sliced, a stalk of cooking celery, a bay leaf, and a sprig of parsley. Let the water take at least an hour to come to the boil and never let it get beyond a gentle simmer at the side of the pot. Hard boiling never makes a chicken tender. It should cook from four to five hours. When it is tender enough to slip from the bones take out the chicken. Chop most of it fine, reserving some pieces of the dark, and some of the light meat. When the chicken is cold moisten it with the gravy, to which has been added a little gelatine, in the proportion of a teaspoonful of the gelatine, soaked, to a pint of the liquor. If the gravy is not highly seasoned, add to it a little onion juice and celery salt as well as the common salt that should not be put in until the fowl is cooked. Arrange the large pieces of chicken that have been reserved on the bottom of a plain mould that has been rinsed out with cold water, and put the chopped chicken over this. Set the mould away in a cold place, with a heavy weight on the chicken. By the end of several hours—five or six—it should be firm enough to turn out, but it is better to take it to the picnic ground in the mould and cut it there.

(To be continued.)

LIVER PASTE.

Cook one-half pound of beef's or calf's liver, chop it fine and place in a mortar with one-eighth as much chopped, lean ham; pound together to a paste and add one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one ounce of butter, pepper and salt to season and when well mixed stir in a spoonful of essence of anchovy; when thoroughly pounded together press into a deep dish and if to be kept any time cover with melted fresh butter.

TOMATO SAUCE (BROWN).

Put in a double boiler one quart each of nice tomatoes, one small onion chopped, four or five cloves, or a spoonful of nice table sauce, and a few sprigs of parsley; cook about 15 minutes and then rub through a sieve. In a steamed brown two tablespoonfuls of butter with the same amount of flour; add salt and pepper to taste and add gradually the tomato pulp. If the sauce is not brown enough then add a spoonful of caramel just before taking from the fire.

CHERRY CAKE.

Beat four eggs thoroughly in a mixing dish; add one-quarter of a pound of sugar and half a pound of flour; melt six ounces of butter and add to the mixture when warm; then stir in six ounces of preserved cherries, cut in halves and stoned, and lastly add one teaspoonful and one-half of baking powder; pour into buttered tin and in steady oven nearly two hours.

ECONOMICAL SALAD DRESSING.

Take a hard boiled egg and mash it very fine; add mustard and salt to taste; then stir in drop by drop olive oil until the paste is thick, but smooth; now add elder or white vinegar until the dressing is of the right consistency; add a little cayenne and it is ready for use. You may make a salad of it with the egg if you care for that flavor.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Atkinson.

LIGHT SUMMER DRINKS.

By Louis Role.

In hot weather we all crave some light acid drink, and it is one of the puzzles of life to obtain something that is exactly suited to satisfy the appetite. The result is the sale of hundreds of different kinds of so-called tonics and nerve foods, as well as the three-hundred beverages of a non-alcoholic nature. But we do not wish to buy these light drinks when we can make a variety ourselves at a minimum expense, but we must be sure and get the variety. In that view I have taken the liberty to append a few receipts that will demonstrate their fitness if given a trial. They are all easy to prepare, and are pleasing to the taste.

I have also found sweet buttermilk a most cooling drink, and if you are near a creamery or milk depot you will not regret adding it to your list of summer beverages.

GINGERADE.

In two gallons of water dissolve three pounds of sugar and add the beaten whites of three eggs and two ounces of ground ginger, previously moistened in cold water. Place the mixture in a porcelain-lined kettle, let it come to a boil, skim and set aside to get cold. Then add the juice of a lemon; about one-quarter of a yeast cake, previously dissolved in a little warm water, and mix thoroughly; let it set a few minutes, strain and put in bottles in a cool place and the gingerade will be ready to drink in 48 hours.

SPARKLING LEMONADE.

This will be a nice variation from the ordinary lemonade, but should be prepared an hour at least before you wish to serve it. A good way to mix the drink is to slice the lemons and to each half dozen add two cupfuls of granulated sugar; let it stand for fifteen or twenty minutes, then water (three quarts for half a dozen lemons), pieces of ice and let stand for three-quarters of an hour more; then strain and it is ready to serve. To produce the sparkling effect add a pinch of carbonate of soda to each glass when serving.

EGG LEMONADE.

Dissolve half a pound of sugar in a pint of water; add the juice of four lemons and a pint of cracked ice; stir in the beaten yolks of four eggs, and then the whites of the same eggs beaten to a stiff froth.

PINEAPPLE LEMONADE.

Squeeze the juice from four large lemons and add with its juice one pineapple cut into small pieces; pour over two quarts of boiling water; add sugar enough to sweeten and, covering the vessel loosely, let it set for three hours to cool. When cold strain and further cool with lumps of ice before serving.

APPLEADE.

Slice without peeling a dozen large tart apples, and boil in two quarts of water until tender, but not soft enough to mash; strain, allowing to drip until the juice is extracted, add powdered sugar to taste and the juice of two lemons. As soon as cool ice it up and serve.

ORANGE PUNCH.

Squeeze the juice from four lemons and six oranges; to a pint of the juice thus obtained, add one and one-half pounds of sugar and what oil you can squeeze from the rinds of the oranges; boil for five minutes, removing the scum as it rises, and set aside to cool. When serving add cracked ice and water to your taste.

FRUIT SYRUP.

Mix red currants and raspberries in about equal parts; allow a pound of powdered sugar to each pound of the fruit; mix together and set away over night. In the morning boil for half an hour, skimming as often as necessary, strain through a jelly cloth and bottle for use. It must be kept in a cool place, and is a great addition to lemonade or other light drinks.

HARLEY WATER.

Into a quart of water put two ounces of well-washed pearl barley, and put on the fire until it comes to a boil; then add lemon and sugar to taste, and let simmer slowly for two hours. Strain and set aside to cool. A good drink for invalids, as it is both cooling and nourishing.

ICED CHOCOLATE.

Melt in a saucepan two ounces of shaved chocolate and add gradually one pint of hot milk, stirring constantly, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, dissolved in a little cold milk. When cold add half a pint of whipped cream and vanilla to flavor to taste. Serve cold in chocolate cups.

FOR YOUR SCRAP-BOOK.

Recipes From Many Sources and of Acknowledged Worth.

SQUASH FRITTERS.

Peel two good-sized summer squashes, cut in small pieces, place in a steamer and cook until done; then mash well, taking all the seeds from them. To this add two tablespoonfuls of fresh milk and a tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, and two eggs beaten thoroughly, a teaspoonful of yeast powder, mix well, then fry in boiling lard until brown.

WATERCRESS SANDWICHES.

Select perfectly fresh watercress and pick all the leaves from the stalks, chop them finely, dry for a few minutes on a strainer cloth and then work them into fresh butter until it is a bright green color. Season with pepper and salt and spread on fresh, white bread.

DRESSED LETTUCE.

Pick over and wash the lettuce very carefully, then drain a few moments and with a clean, soft cloth wipe each leaf dry. Cover with a French dressing and serve. The wiping of the leaves is most essential.

Sister's Opinion.

"They say," said her mother, "that many so called kid gloves are made from monkey skins."

"Well," said the young woman, "I'm watching her little brother hanging by his heels from the limb of a shade tree. 'Tis not seem improbable. I know of no two things more alike than a monkey and a kid."—Indianapolis News.

INSURANCE Notice

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANT'S BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. John T. Jaupley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals to the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates and the highest standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Norfolk Ins. Co. of N. Y. \$2,000,000
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia 2,500,000
Fire Association of Philadelphia 4,250,000
Phoenix Ins. Co. of Hartford 4,000,000
Imperial Ins. Co. of London 8,750,000
Guardian Ins. Co. of London 7,500,000
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence 600,000
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto 1,000,000
Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn 4,250,000
Queen Ins. Co. of London 7,500,000
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester 6,000,000
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co. of Edinburgh 8,750,000
Northern Assurance Co. of London 8,750,000
Phoenix Assurance Co. of London 8,750,000
A. S. SHERMAN,
Office Merchants Bank.

Flagg's Bargain Store,

12 FRANKLIN STREET,

OPP. P. O.

Gray Enamelled Ware Prices.

10 Quart Pitch Pan	55c.
2 Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c.
1 Quart Sauce Pan	15c.
1 Quart Sauce Pan	15c.
2 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	25c.
3 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	35c.
4 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	45c.
5 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	55c.
6 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	65c.
7 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	75c.
8 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	85c.
9 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	95c.
10 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	1.00
11 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	1.10
12 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	1.20
13 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	1.30
14 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	1.40
15 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	1.50
16 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	1.60
17 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	1.70
18 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	1.80
19 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	1.90
20 1/2 Quart Sauce Pan	2.00

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the Best Enamelled Ware in the market.

The Metropolitan

Stock Exchange

(Incorporated under Massachusetts law in 1890.) \$100,000.00 paid.

Stocks, Bonds,

Grain and Cotton,

Daily list of quotations can be had upon application.

Send for our "WEEKLY RECORD OF PRICES" on NEW YORK, BOSTON and CHICAGO markets

AWAITING A REPLY.

The United States Government Agrees With Russia

As to the Withdrawal of Troops From Peking Under Conditions.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The Russian proposition to withdraw troops from Peking has been acted upon, and the government of the United States is now waiting for responses to the notes which have been sent to our various representatives abroad for presentation to the powers. Judging by the rate of progress made in the preceding negotiations, several days and, perhaps, a week, may pass before all of these replies are received.

According to their formal expressions, all of the powers are agreed upon this one point—they do not desire to enter upon a formal war upon China. The United States government is trying to bring about this result. For the moment it finds itself side by side with Russia, whose earnestness cannot be questioned at this time. The object now in view is to bring about a situation in China that will admit of the beginning of negotiations looking to the re-establishment of order and the cessation of hostilities, the insurance of protection to foreign life and property. After that the negotiations may touch upon other questions that remain to be settled. It is with this object that Russia has suggested the withdrawal from Peking, in order that the Chinese government may resume the reins of power.

The United States government has been earnestly championing the cause of Li Hung Chang from a precisely similar motive, namely, a desire to speedily rehabilitate the Chinese government, in order that it may carry out its express desire to settle the difficulties which have arisen. This has been the object of the negotiations of the last few days, and the Russian note and the United States responses were but parts of the general plan.

In responding to the Russian note as it did, the United States government avowedly left of the opportunity of directly inviting the remaining powers to express their desires in the matter of a settlement, or rather to indicate how, in their judgment, peace negotiations could be thus instituted. This note is calculated to secure a full disclosure of the intentions of the powers, if the inquiry is met by them in the frank spirit in which it was conceived by the United States government. The difficulty apprehended now in reaching a settlement lies in the intentional delay on the part of any power which is concealing its true purpose, and does not desire to avoid a formal war.

It appears that much confusion exists at Taku as to what actually has been decided upon respecting the treatment of Li Hung Chang should he arrive at that place en route to Peking. The state department finds the replies so far received from Europe vague and unsatisfactory from the reason that the various governments appear to have different understandings as to the exact conditions at Taku. It can be stated that at present the question as to the acceptability of Earl Li as an envoy and his freedom from interference remain unsettled.

The advance of the Russian proposition may reduce the importance of the other questions, for, with the return of the Chinese government to Peking, the smaller matters of the personalities of the envoys and the sufficiency of credentials could be speedily adjusted. Altogether the opinion among the members of the administration here is that the Russian move has made directly for an earlier settlement of the Chinese difficulties than seemed possible a few days ago.

So far no orders have been issued directing the return of the United States troops from China, or their removal from Peking to Tientsin, or to any other point on the seacoast. It is still the policy of the United States to secure order in China. If there should appear in Peking members of the Chinese government who were duly authorized to organize a government, and could do so, with the prospect of restoring order throughout the empire, it would be considered as a move on the part of China towards carrying out the demands of the United States. This government might then consider the advisability of withdrawing troops from the capital, especially if this action would tend toward the pacification of China.

The action of the Japanese government in withdrawing from Army the troops or marines which have aroused the suspicion of the European powers, has done much to clarify the situation. By this disclaimer of a purpose to seize Chinese territory, Japan has avoided entering a wedge which might result in the splitting up of the Chinese empire among the powers. It now remains for Russia to take similar action as to the Russian forces at New Chungking, and from the private intimations that have been conveyed to the state department, Russia has assured us that this occupation has been purely military and temporary. It was necessary, in view of the interruption of the Russian railroad in the upper peninsula, to seize upon New Chungking to supply by sea the Russian forces to the northward, but within their own territory.

Distinguished Services Recognized.
Washington, Aug. 31.—There is no doubt that General Chaffee will be appointed brigadier general in the regular army upon the retirement of General Joseph Wheeler. General Wheeler will retire on Sept. 1. General Chaffee will continue to hold the rank of major general of volunteers while in command of the troops in China.

The Ship's Great Growth.
Washington, Aug. 31.—Boston has a population of 569,852. The official figures the skipper of various ships plying in the of the census were finished Tuesday and given out at the census bureau and figure up the total stated. This shows a gain of 25.07 percent in the past 10 years. The census for 1890 was 455,477.

Directable to Germany.
New York, Aug. 31.—Direct telegraphic communication between the United States and Germany was opened Thursday through the new German cable, in conjunction with the Commercial Cable company's system, from New York to Funchal and thence to Emden, Germany. Joyous messages were exchanged between the German emperor and President McKinley.

HIT WITH A STONE.

Row at a Sunday Outing Has a Fatal Termination.

Other News of Interest From Various Parts of New England States.

Uxbridge, Mass., Aug. 31.—George Quinlan, who, it is claimed, killed Dennis Deane by hitting him in the head with a stone Sunday afternoon, is still at large, although the police in all the neighboring towns have been warned and a strict watch will be kept. When Quinlan left his boarding house Monday he placed a revolver and slingshot in his pocket and said he would not be taken alive by any officer. All trace of him has been lost and the officers have no idea which way he went. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches tall, light sandy mustache, light brown hair and very broad shouldered. He had been in Uxbridge but a few weeks and was employed on the gravel bank which is being created in the abutment of the Linwood crossing.

His victim, who died from the effects of the blow Monday afternoon, was one of a large family living in the north end of Uxbridge. The killing of Deane is said to have been the outcome of a quarrel. Deane and 11 others went into the woods Sunday, to have a good time. Quinlan appeared, and he was told that his presence was not desired. Without further provocation, Quinlan hurled a stone at the crowd, and Deane was struck on the right side of the head. While the wound was painful, Deane walked home, but at midnight, paralysis set in. The stone which caused his death was the size of a man's fist and very rough. Robert Deane, a brother of the deceased, who was an eye witness to the affair, says the stone was hurled with much force, and struck Deane, who was lying on the ground, squarely on the head.

Series "Hing's" in a Woman.
Burlington, Vt., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Ella M. Bagley is in jail in this city charged with obtaining money under false pretences, in collecting \$55 from the Howard Relief society by means of a forged telegram. Mrs. Bagley is also held for forging the name of Ethel E. Campbell, whose bank book she secured and drew \$10 from the Burlington Savings bank. The confessions of Mrs. Bagley point to Medea Isabelle of Concord, N. H., as a man who planned her acts, and officers are searching for him.

Missed on a Curve.
Newton, Mass., Aug. 31.—Mrs. John Sweeney was badly injured and a number of other persons were severely shaken up in a rear-end collision between two electric cars in this city Thursday evening. There is a sharp curve where the accident occurred, at which a car had stopped to take on a passenger. At that moment an empty car rounded the curve at full speed, and crashed into the other car.

Democrats are Surprised.
Boston, Aug. 31.—Democratic politicians say they are surprised to learn that John H. Mack of North Adams, the candidate last year, will not allow the use of his name for the lieutenant governorship this fall. Mr. Mack has stated that his withdrawal is due solely to the demands of his practice, and that he will do all he can to aid in rolling up a large vote for Bryan in this state.

Colleen Burned From Her Body.
Brockton, Mass., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Samuel Berman was probably fatally burned Tuesday by the explosion of gasoline which she was pouring into an oil stove. Her clothing taking fire she rushed into the street. A passerby wrapped her in a rug, extinguishing the flames, but before her clothing had been entirely burned from her and her body also terribly burned.

Thieving Letter Carrier Confined.
Taunton, Mass., Aug. 31.—Arthur K. White, a letter carrier of this city, was arrested Wednesday, charged with stealing letters and their contents. He confessed to the crime. His thefts date from June 1 of this year. An attempt to live beyond his means is supposed to have been the cause of his operations. White is unmarried, and lives with his parents.

Fast Tying at Worcester.
Worcester, Mass., Aug. 31.—Two track records were broken at the cycle meet at the Coliseum last evening, when Hardy Downing of San Jose, Cal., defeated Ben Munroe of Memphis in a 15-mile motor-paced race, and established a new track record at 52m. 49.45s. Ike Perry of Worcester lowered the track record, amateur, to 1m. 35.45s. for a mile.

Strike of Berry Pickers Ended.
Carver, Mass., Aug. 31.—The ineffectual strike among cranberry pickers on the bays here is probably settled, the owners increasing the price per measure from 6 to 8 cents. Officers are searching for men who used revolvers to scare the pickers from their work.

As Old Story Fatally.
Worcester, Mass., Aug. 31.—Rose Jargobski, 5 years old, died Thursday as a result of burns caused by the explosion of an oil stove. The mother of the girl and her year old baby jumped from a second story window and were saved.

Marine Wanted a Free Ride.
Exeter, N. H., Aug. 31.—John Ryan, a marine from the Portsmouth navy yard, was arrested here Thursday, charged with stealing a team in Portsmouth. It is alleged that Ryan took the team and started for Boston.

Man Killed by Car.
Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 31.—Nathanial Ennis of Middlesex fell upon a scythe which he was carrying home after a day's work in the hayfield, Thursday, and was so badly wounded that he died to death.

Man Killed by Car.
Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 31.—In the supreme court last Tuesday, Charles Deane was sentenced to be hanged on the second Friday in March, 1901, at the state prison at Windsor. Deane was convicted in the county court of the murder of Fred Murphy, in 1899, and was in exception, which was overruled by the higher court.

Capital \$100,000. Surplus \$74,648.

The National Exchange Bank,

38 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEWPORT, R. I.,
WILL PAY
INTEREST ON ALL DEPOSITS
Of \$300 and over, beginning August 1, 1900.
Accounts respectfully solicited.
Safe deposit boxes and storage room to rent.
Edward A. Brown, President, Perry G. Case, Vice President,
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Industrial Trust Co.

NEWPORT BRANCH,
303 THAMES STREET.

Capital, \$1,200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 619,525.55

The Industrial Trust Company transacts all the lines of business of a modern Trust Company, including a general banking business and the execution of all forms of trusts.

The company is a Depository of funds of the State of Rhode Island, of the Cities of Providence, Pawtucket, Newport and Central Falls, and of many of the Towns in the State.

The Company has the largest Capital of any banking institution in Rhode Island—20 per cent. of which is, under the provisions of its charter, deposited in approved securities with the State Treasurer.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assignees and Trustees depositing the funds or property of their estates with the Industrial Trust Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.

Interest Paid on Deposits subject to check at sight.

Depositors on PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT with the Industrial Trust Company receive all the advantages of savings banks, and in addition thereto the security afforded by the large Capital and Surplus of the Industrial Trust Company as stated above.

Every Man

Should see our collection of **SPRING CLOTHING** before purchasing. There is **EVERYTHING** here that people of good taste desire--nothing of the sham sort. The character of our business is reflected in the goods we sell.

We make it a point
To do business on the small profit basis, believing it pays us to give our customers good returns for their money. To insure absolute satisfaction we are always ready with

"Your money back if you want it."

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

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Alpha Home Pudding,

THE LATEST THING OUT.

Scotch Oats,

fresh

Smalley Fruit Jars,

NEW DESIGNS.

S. S. THOMPSON.

Newport Illuminating Company,

Electric Light, Electric Power,
Electric Supplies,
Incandescent and Arc Lamp
Electric Motors, Electric Fans,
Fixtures and Shades.
Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by
Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates.
NEWPORT ILLUMINATING COMPANY,
449 to 455 THAMES STREET.



THE BEST THEY KNOW.

YOU remember the old lady who rode for the first time on a railway train. There was a frightful collision, but when the rescuers reached her she was quite calm. She said she supposed they always stopped that way. The story well illustrates why so many women are satisfied to live without Ivory Soap. They have never tried it! Naturally enough, they think that annoying odors, sharp chemicals, and wasteful greasiness are common to all soaps.

Unanswerable Argument.

Mr. Charles Denty, of Indiana, a life long Democrat and ex-United States Minister to China, has written a scathing letter on Bryan's position in regard to the Philippines. He closes his letter as follows:

"It is believed by the insurgents that Bryan's election will insure their independence and they are encouraged to hold out. The success of the Democratic party means success for them. If the Tagalos quit fighting and take the oath of allegiance, on that moment the 'paramount issue' is dead, and so is the Democracy. In this contest the Democrats stake their all on the continuance of fighting. It strikes one as odd that a great party should base its hopes of success on the killing and wounding of our troops. Will not a flame of patriotism rise up over the land, which will testify that at all hazards we will stand by the flag; that come what may we will not turn our backs on the Philippines, a disgraced and dishonored nation."

"What we may do with the Philippines ultimately is not the question now. The Democratic platform favors an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Philippines, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the Republics of Central and South America."

"In the list of things to be done, first comes 'a stable form of government.' We are trying to give them that now. If we retain them, the third clause, 'protection,' will necessitate them. Why, if we do not retain them, we should burden ourselves with protecting them is not clearly perceptible. The modern doctrine seems to be that we may not take any foreign territory for our own, but that whenever a republic is born we must stand as its protector."

Washington County Fair!

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL.

West Kingston, R. I., Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14, 1900.

Each Department will be Overflowing with Exhibits.
Entertainment of the Best.

A High Class Vaudeville Entertainment Each Day.
FAST RACES! FULL ENTRIES!

Rhode Island Orchestra,

TEN PIECES, has been secured, and will give Concerts DAILY.

Governor's Day, Thursday, Sept. 13.

Annual Address, by President Rowland G. Hazard.
Peace Day, R. I., August 29, 1900—9-1 JOHN A. ALLEN, Secy.

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The Art of Entertaining.

The house itself may be helpful in making visitors feel at home. We should have nothing too fine for comfort, and welcome our friends in rooms made homelike by our daily use.

It is well to have easy rules about breakfast. It is customary to give one's guests the option of having tea or coffee, rolls and fruit sent to their rooms, or of joining the family.

No hostess apologizes for any guest. All are on the same social plane while under her roof, and should receive equal consideration.

It is a disputed point whether host or guest should suggest retiring for the night. It relieves visitors of embarrassment to know the ways of the household, and a readiness to comply with them is a mark of politeness.

It shows no lack of cordiality to refrain from urging friends to extend their visit. They probably have other pleasant plans, and a hostess may be asking a great favor when she fancies that she is conferring one.

Experienced entertainers recommend that the men should generally spend their morning's together and women enjoy each other's society. All meet at luncheon.

Host and guests meet in the drawing or living room before the meals. Not less than five, no more than fifteen, minutes should be allowed for all to assemble.

Every guest should be made to feel that his presence has added to the pleasure of the entertainment, and conferred a personal gratification upon the hosts.

A prompt expression of gratification in remembering the visit, at once upon returning home, is an evidence of good breeding.

A guest should hold sacred anything that may be learned of the family life or the peculiarities of any member of the household where hospitality has been accepted.

Visitors should feel in readiness with any plan proposed for their pleasure, showing a disposition to be easily amused and interested, but must not seem dependent for amusement.—Mrs. Burton Kingsland, in the September Ladies' Home Journal.

Steel Forks in the White House.

Writing on "One Hundred Years in the White House," and recalling some of the notable entertainments given by our Chief Executives, Rene Jache, in the September Ladies' Home Journal, says that "President Madison revived much of the formal ceremony which Thomas Jefferson had discarded, and under his administration great attention was given to the state banquets, no expense being spared in making them as fine as possible. President Jackson disliked ceremony even more than did President Jefferson, and, preferring a steel fork himself, he always provided each guest with one silver fork and one of steel. After dinner he smoked a long-stemmed cornucopia pipe. He wished to throw the doors of the White House wide open to the public, but this idea he was forced to relinquish after the experience of one occasion on which he extended an ill-judged hospitality to all comers. The event in the East Room was ruined by punch which the mob spilt in its eagerness to get at the buckets containing the beverage; the gowns of many ladies were spoiled and the furniture was broken. At his farewell reception President Jackson introduced a curious novelty in the shape of a gigantic cheese, which was cut into pieces and distributed among the guests."

The Horse's Place.

Stubb. It is becoming more and more pronounced every day that the bicycle is taking the horse's place. Penn. I'm not so sure about that. Have you ever seen anyone keep his bicycle in a livery stable?—Chicago News.

Not Guilty.

"I understand," said the girl in the fur jacket, "you told somebody that Bruce Walker would never have proposed to me if I hadn't coached him." "I didn't say coached," replied the girl in the golf cap. "I said coaxed."—Chicago Journal.

All There.

Agent (of philanthropic society).—My dear young woman, the proprietors of this store assured us they had provided seats for their clerks. I don't see any. Sales Girl.—They're all in the furniture department, um'um.—Chicago Journal.

Side Lights on History.

"Crossed in love?" exclaimed Leander, as he looked back at the Hellespont, shook the water from his hair, and mused a bee line for Hero.—Chicago Journal.

Unfair.

Irene.—I hear you are going to marry a widower with nine children. Charles.—Only eight, you mean, envious thing!—Chicago Journal.

Those Loving Girls.

Nellie. Charlie says I grow more beautiful every time he sees me. Maude. If that's the case you ought to have him call twice a day.—Chicago News.

Youth never Returns.

Her Father. You are too young to marry. Wait and you will get over this love. Himself. That's what I am afraid of.—Indianapolis Press.

A Woman's Question.

The Paying Teller. I cannot cash this check, madam. She. Why not? "There isn't enough money here to meet it." "Then can't you meet it half way?"—Life.

Judged by Her Deeds.

"That slender Miss Simpson looks like a very delicate girl." "Oh, I don't know; she must have a good deal of strength to squeeze her waist in like that."—Chicago Record.

Ways and Means.

Tears stood in my wife's great, gray eyes. "I am dying to go to the Paris Exposition!" she exclaimed. "You are very foolish!" said I, striving to be calm. "If you die you will go to heaven!" Recalls bit her lip. It was impossible, of course, to gaily say my logic.—Detroit Journal.

One Way.

Husband. I don't know how much of an allowance to give you next year. Wife. You know how much you can afford, don't you? Husband. Why, yes. Wife. Then give me as much as you can spare.—Pack.

Wise Cupid.

When the man and his wife came to blows Love flew away. "I don't care to be mixed up in any family quarrels," said Love, sadly.—Detroit Journal.

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TRADE-MARK.

Literary Notes.

In his book, *The Boers in War*, which is to be published immediately by D. Appleton and Company, Howard C. Hillegas, the author of "Don Paul's People," gives an admirable character sketch of General De Wet, the Boer warrior who has for the fourth time managed to elude the British army columns sent to capture him. Mr. Hillegas spent several weeks with De Wet's commandos and had excellent opportunities for studying the man and his methods. In *The Boers in War* the author says that De Wet was a butcher and a farmer before the war, and that he once attempted to "corner" the potato market in Johannesburg. De Wet was one of the men who climbed Majuba Hill and assisted in defeating the British in that memorable battle in 1881; but that was his only experience in warfare, the author says, before he began his wonderful career in this war. The book is illustrated with many excellent photographs taken by the author, but none is more interesting than that of General De Wet, who is represented in his "fighting clothes," which consists of the same suit he wore on his farm when he was called upon to lead his countrymen against the British forces.

In his new book, *The Boers in War*, to be issued shortly by D. Appleton and Company, the author, Howard C. Hillegas, who wrote "Don Paul's People," the only truthful story of the South African nation, says that the Boers never had more than 30,000 armed men in the field at any time. According to the British War Office, there were no less than 250,000 English soldiers in South Africa to subdue this handful of Boers. Mr. Hillegas gives an excellent account of the Boers' method of fighting. He says that their generals can't compel them to go into a fight, but that the commandos must call for volunteers whenever a battle is imminent. The author spent four months with the Boer forces, and he has written a book which is quite different from the usual war books. None of the matter in the book has appeared in print before, and almost all of the many illustrations were taken by himself. "The Boers in War" is uniform in size with "Don Paul's People," and those who read that interesting study of the South African patriots will find the new book a fit companion piece and more interesting than the former volume.

Imperial Democracy. Dr. David Starr Jordan's striking discussion of imperialism, is said to be attracting a remarkable degree of attention as the campaign advances. The publishers, D. Appleton and Company, are fortunate in having recently issued another book to which especial attention has been directed by the development of political events. The discussion of the Hon. Bird S. Coler's possible nomination for the governorship of New York has naturally increased interest in his recent book, *Municipal Government*.

The Brass Bottle, the new romance by F. Anstey, which is said to be in the brilliant "Vice Versa" vein, is to be published in September by D. Appleton and Company.

The girl at the Halfway House, Mr. E. Hough's successful new romance, is appearing also in a Canadian edition.

People have Learned Wisdom.

Senator Proctor of Vermont thinks that "McKinley will be elected all right," but the greatest dangers to be feared are "prosperity and contentment." This seems a strange cause for alarm, but the keen old statesman puts it this way:

The people are prosperous and contented, and the Republican is so sure that everything is going through safely that he need not exert himself. So when election day comes this prosperous and contented Republican can't understand how any one wants to disturb the present state of affairs, and he stays at home, does chores, fixes up a few little jobs at the end of a busy season and trusts to the good sense of the people. But his neighbor, who is a Democrat, has that quality of the American which makes a hustler and a fighter out of the man who has met defeat, and he wants revenge for being licked four years ago. He is politically discontented and unhappy. He is ready to vote now.

"Thus does the dry philosopher from Vermont point to prosperity and contentment as dangers. He may be right, says an exchange. The people were enjoying a period of prosperity under Harrison's administration, but they voted it down and the Democratic administration gave them what was foretold. It is possible that they will commit the same error this year, but Senator Proctor should remember that it is not on promise of better times, better laws, reforms in any direction that the Bryanites ask for votes. They come before the people with positive threats of violence upon prosperity, honest money and expansion of American trade and business. There are few people so prosperous and contented that they will not perceive the seriousness of this.

"I suppose people very seldom cross that desert," interjected the tourist. "Only ascending bank cashiers," responded Amber Pete. "But how can they stand the boiling sun?"

"Well, you see, there is generally a cloud over them."—Philadelphia Record.

"I hugged her closer and closer to me! My red head ran with a heat intense! While the maddened flashes of love ran through me Like a prairie fire through a battle-wire fence!"

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Paris Letter.

(From the Regular Correspondent.)
PARIS, France, Aug. 15, 1900.

No one visiting Paris can have failed to see the great vans of Cook's excursionists which daily traverse the boulevards. Here is a French journalist's description of his enemy, the English visitor.

I climb into the immense wagon which is to carry me across Paris, in company with Cook's English tourists. It is ten o'clock in the morning, the loungers watch us with that half-curious, half-cynical manner that the Parisian assumes when he looks at strangers. A boy passing on a bicycle calls out in the only English he knows, "English, oh yes." But the English do not pay attention. They seem to ignore the presence of the people who are looking at them. Next to me, on a seat of the wagon, imperiously smoking a short wooden pipe, a dry and thin personage of some forty years, with a face as sharp as a razor, dressed in golf pantaloons, a straw hat with very narrow brim, woolen stockings and shoes with quadruple soles, delights in his "splendid isolation." During the entire journey this man does not speak a word. In watching him the saying of a philosopher comes to my mind, "The Englishman himself is an island."

The spectacle of these impenetrable citizens of free England, however, causes us a certain admiring surprise. Their spirit of discipline and punctuality is even more astonishing than their impossibility. The departure of Cook's wagon is set for ten o'clock, at five minutes of ten, they are there—men, women, children, no one is lacking. And there are a thousand of them that Thos. Cook and Son carry daily around Paris this year of the Exposition. They arrive without haste and take their places without pushing, in a precise and correct manner. It is done without noise, without discussion, without complaint.

Imagine a thousand French people of both sexes to dispose of in this way. Hear the criticism, the disputes, the things to see to the last moment, the shouting! See the women especially, their faces flushing at being assigned a place they did not expect. "I told you so—it's always the same way—how badly managed it is—how can one travel in this way—how hot it is!"

The British tourists do not quarrel. If they have an observation to make they address themselves quietly to the manager, yielding at the first good reason given, nodding the head and saying, "Well, well." They do not even complain of the heat. They endure it stoically as a companion whose rights they respect.

But our wagon moves, drawn along by five bay horses, driven by a French postilion gaily along the boulevards. I examine my companions. They belong to the commercial small shop class of London, and all men and women, are ugly, of that English ugliness that strikes us more than the French ugliness because we are not so used to it. From the big classic Britisher, with the head of a bull and projecting eyes with glances that seem like the clenched fist of a boxer, to the thin close shaven Englishman with a face like a fish, whose lower jaw seems to feel such a repugnance for the upper one that it steadily retreats from it, passing to the plump Englishman—all shades of masculine ugliness are represented. On the other hand, only one type of feminine ugliness, that thin type, a frame without hips, without bosom, without sex, with numberless sharp angles, the vegetarian English woman.

The bearing of the men, the dresses of the women, suit the ugliness of the types. The middle-class English, travelling in parties, have evidently no desire to please. They dress in a practical manner, without a trace of coquetry. The flannel shirts of the men, the cotton waists of the women, lack elegance, chic, style. And on the faces of these appears no desire to correct by art the degrees of nature.

The Madeleine—the Elysee—the Arc de Triomphe. At each stage the wagon stops, every body rises. The guide, standing on the step of the carriage, rapidly repeats his lesson. They listen with the same seriousness that they give to a sermon on Sundays. My neighbor imperiously smokes his pipe and remains "splendidly isolated." He recalls to me that globe trotter who had been around the world three times, and brought back only the names and means of the hotels. A very old man, with a venerable white beard, sits down at once and resumes reading the Times; an angular old lady studies her red-backed guide book. Below, a couple—bride and groom, on their wedding journey—hold hands and gaze into vacancy. They, too, are "splendidly isolated."

We come to the Exposition, with its dazzling whiteness, its domes, its heterogeneous buildings, its various pavilions, thrown on the two sides of the Seine, the Eiffel Tower raising its iron lace work over all. I have a sudden hope, for the faces are raised, the muscles tremble, exclamations are heard, and a grunt issues from beside me. I believed that at last their impossibility is conquered and that they are about to admire. But the wagon moves on, and the mask falls as if they were ashamed of their fugitive abandon. But here we are at the Invalides, the Tomb of Napoleon, and the faces become grave, they repeat the name with awe. The dome is bathed in pale blue light, and the Christ over the altar is radiant with gold and sunshine. The guide mouths the explanation and they hang on his words. Then they go slowly on, followed by the hostile glances of three old French soldiers. And as I pass out last, one of them looks at me challengingly, and mutters something that sounds like, "Va done Rouler."

Noise Versus Numbers.

For those who have begun to fear that the cities may destroy the little utterly, and who look upon these cities as mighty in numbers, the following story is quoted. The analogy is apparent.

A man with a look of business on his face came to a hotel-keeper, and asked him if he would buy two carloads of frogs' legs.

"Two carloads?" said the man in amazement. "Why, I could not use them in 20 years." "Well, will you buy half a carload?" "No." "Twenty or 30 bushels?" "No." "Twenty or 30 dozen?" "No." "Two dozen?" "Yes."

A few days later the man returned with three pairs of legs. "Is that all?" asked the landlord. "Yes; the fact is that I live near a pond, and the frogs make so much noise that I thought there were millions of them. But I dragged the pond with a seine, drained it and asked it, and there were only three frogs in the whole place."

The Guide.

Editor. This story is too long. You must cut it one-half.
Author. What shall I take out?
Editor. Oh, everything you think is good.—Harper's Bazar.

Trying Ordeal.

A polite man is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about when they are told him by a person who knows nothing about them.—London Tit-Bits.

Franchises.

Of franchise grabbing is distinctly not good form. A franchise should always be taken deliberately between the thumb and forefinger, with the little finger extended.—Detroit Journal.

What He Wanted.

She. Take care, Alfred; that isn't the remedy for seasickness. Don't you see the bottle is marked "poison." He (groaning.) That's the one I want.

A Superior Game.

"So you like polo better than golf?" "Oh, yes; in polo you can blame the bad plays on your pony."—Chicago Record.

Father. Now, don't you ask me another question. Little boys should not be inquisitive. Son. What's inquisitive?

INDEX WASHINGTON MINING STOCKS.

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Direct all communications to: E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1900.

QUERIES.

1551. WESTCOTT, COOK.—In the Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, by Mr. J. O. Austin, I find the following on page 416: "1552. John Cook was granted liberty to make a highway between his uncle, Stukeley Westcott and himself. Also on page 285: "Phoebe, daughter of Thomas (of Thomas) Cook, married Oliver Arnold, son of Benedict and Damaris (Westcott) Arnold. Was Cook the name of Stukeley Westcott's wife, and has her ancestry been traced?"—M. L. L.

1552. ANGELL.—Whom did John (of John) Thomas Angell marry? Wanted date of marriage and the wife's parentage. John was father of Stephen Angell, who married Martha Angell.—M. L. L.

1553. SMITH.—Christopher Smith, of Providence, R. I., 1655. Was this Christopher born 1610? Was he a son of Richard, of Hertfordshire?—M. L. L.

1554. FOSB, HULL.—Wanted, ancestors of Penelope Fosb, who married May 19, 1851, Oliver Hull.—J. K. A.

1555. DENNIS.—Would like to know name of father of John Dennis, of Newark, and Elizabeth, N. J. John Dennis was born 1685, married Mary Cossens about 1720. He died July 18, 1789. They are both buried in St. John's Episcopal Church, yard, Elizabeth, N. J.—J. C.

1556. POPPLE.—Can any one give me any information in regard to William Popple. He married Sarah S. Peckham, who was born in Middletown, R. I., in 1800, and died September 1, 1882. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Sisson) Peckham.—F. B.

1557. RYDER.—Lawrence Clarke, Jr., married October 28, 1733, Lydia Ryder. Can any one give me her parentage, and the dates of her birth and death?—F. B.

1558. TALLMAN.—Who was Deliverance Tallman, probably of Portsmouth, R. I., who was born in 1715; died about 1788; married Richard Sisson, born 23, 1709, died 30, 1753.—F. B.

1559. FISH.—Who were the ancestors of Sarah Fish, who married May 4, 1767, Richard Sisson, of Portsmouth, R. I., born 1747. He was the son of Richard and Deliverance (Tallman) Fish.—F. B.

1560. CARD.—Can any one give me the names of ancestors of Ann Card, who married Richard Sisson, of Portsmouth, R. I., son of George and Sarah (Lawton) Sisson? Richard was born 1676, died 1752.—F. B.

1561. CLARKE.—Who was the wife of Lawrence Clarke, Sr.? They had a son Lawrence, who married Lydia Ryder.—F. B.

1562. BARRETT.—Ann N. Barrett, born August 10, 1809, at Boston, Mass., died October 9, 1880, married June 1, 1826, William Bachelior, who was born April 13, 1805, died in Somerville, Mass., July 16, 1886. Ann Barrett was the daughter of Joshua and Ann (—) Barrett. What was the maiden name of Ann, and who were her ancestors? What was the ancestry of Joshua Barrett?—F. B.

1563. STANHOPE, BACHELOR.—William A. Bachelior, who married Ann Barrett, was the son of John Bachelior and Martha (Stanhope) Bachelior. Martha was the daughter of William (of William, of Ralph) Stanhope. Can any one give me the ancestry of John Bachelior, and the maternal ancestry of Martha Stanhope?—F. B.

1564. PEAL.—Who were the parents of George Peal, born in 1644, at Salem, Mass?—T. H.

1565. DANIELS.—Does any one know the English line of Robert Daniels, who came from England to Plymouth Colony, Mass., and in 1636 was a citizen of Waterdown, Mass. He married first Elizabeth —, who died October 2, 1613. Who were her ancestors? He married second — Looker. What was her Christian name, and who were her parents? She died March 3, 1618.—R. H.

1566. TRUE.—Does anyone know the ancestry of William True, whose name appears on the roll of the Lexington Alarm, of Captain Henry Morrill's Regiment, which marched April 19th, 1775, from Salisbury. He belonged in the town of Salisbury, Marched April 29, 1775.—E. S. R.

1567. GILL.—John Gill was at Salisbury, Mass., 1696-1701; also at Wells, Maine. He married Phoebe Boswell, daughter of Isaac. What was the ancestry of John Gill?—E. S. R.

1568. ELKINS.—Henry Elkins came from England to Boston, Mass., in 1634. Who was his wife? He had a daughter Mary, baptized April 8, 1638. His wife mentioned children: Gresham, Henry and Eleazar.—S. J.

1569. GLESON.—Gleson, of Farmington, Conn., and Abigail Alford were married at West Hartford, Conn., June 20, 1778. What was the Christian name of — Gleson, and who were his parents? What was the ancestry of Abigail Alford?—G. H.

1570. SPALDING.—Spalding (a

Billoy) and widow Abigail Smith were married at West Hartford, Conn., April 9, 1780. Can anyone tell me the maiden name of Abigail Smith, widow, and the names of her ancestors? Also would like to know the English ancestry of the — Spalding, and his Christian name.—G. H.

1571. STOUTES.—Mr. Morris, of Alford, and Sarah Wells, of Farmington, were married at West Hartford, Conn., June 20, 1781. Who can tell me who they were?—G. H.

1572. ELLERY, VASSAL.—Benjamin Ellery, born February 7, 1725; died at Newport, R. I., December 12, 1797. Married first Lucy Vassal. Can any one give me her ancestry?—C. A.

1573. JENKINS.—Jedediah Jenkins, born April 2, 1701; married February 9, 1725-6, Hannah Long, daughter of Philip Long, Jr., deceased. Who were the ancestors of Jedediah Jenkins?—H. S.

1574. UNDERWOOD.—Mary Underwood, of John and Damaris (Hull) Underwood, died January 3, 1797, aged 68 years. What were the dates of her birth, and of her parents' marriage?—J. W.

1575. WEEDES.—Jane Underwood, of Henry, married John Weedes, and had five children, John, Sarah, Jane, Daniel, Hannah. What became of Hannah? Did she marry?—J. W.

1576. BOSS.—Edward Boss had a daughter Susanna, who married Henry Knowles, of William. They were married 3, 28, 1712. Henry Knowles was born 1678; died 1740. Who were the ancestors and who was the wife of William Knowles, and who were the ancestors and the wife of Edward Boss?—K. T.

1577. ALLEN.—Who was Elizabeth Allen, born 1773; died November, 1849; married Henry Albro, of Benjamin and Abigail (Bull) Albro. Was she of South Kingstown, R. I.?—W. U.

1578. PLACE.—In the will of Mary Cole, spinster, of Newport, R. I., daughter of John and Ann (Hutchinson) Cole, dated about 1720, she mentions sister Eldred's daughters, Elizabeth, Grace and Bridget; sister Potter's daughter, Susannah; sister Place's daughters Marbury and Ann; brother William's daughters Ann and Hannah; and also mentions Lydia, daughter of Henry Bull. Can any one tell me who "sister Place" mentioned in the will?—C. M.

1579. GODDARD.—Giles Goddard, of New London, Conn., born 1705; died January 31, 1757; married December 11, 1735, Sarah Uplike, of Lodowick. Giles Goddard was the son of Joseph. Who was his mother?—P. T.

1580. MAWNEY.—Moses Mawney had a son Peter, born 1683; died September 8, 1751; married May 6, 1714, Mary Tillinghast, of Pardon. Who was the wife of Moses Mawney, and what were the dates of his birth, marriage and death?—M. D.

1581. TANNER.—Who was the wife of John Tanner, of Warwick, R. I. He had a daughter Amey, who married Joseph Hart, of Little Compton, R. I. Can any one give me the dates of birth and death of Amey Tanner?—S. M.

1582. PACKARD.—When did Mary Packard, daughter of Daniel, of Bridgewater, Mass., marry Nehemiah Allen, of Ames? Who was the wife of Daniel?—H. D. A.

1583. BRACKETT.—Who were the ancestors of Abigail Brackett, who married Gregory Belcher, of Gregory, of Braintree, Mass.? Gregory was born June 19, 1691; died January 20, 1738.—W. G. R.

1584. PHILLIPS.—Who was Hephzibah Phillips, wife of Jonathan, of Marblehead, Mass.? What were the dates of her birth, marriage and death? Who were the ancestors of Jonathan Phillips?—L. G.

ANSWERS.

275. TALLMAN.—Dr. Peter Tallman lived in Guilford, and on Dr. Talcott's manuscript of Guilford families, or Steiner's History of Guilford, is recorded to have been born at Newport, R. I., March 22, 1658. On New Haven Probate records I find the settlement of estate of William Potter, 1707 and 1708, where I find the wife's name Frances, sons Nathaniel and Joseph, daughters Sarah (first husband Stephen Foote, of Braintree), second, Aaron Blachley, of Guilford and Bradford, Mass. Mansfield, and "dams Hope and Rebecca shall have 20 pounds, when their mother sees fit to give it."

I should like to know if William Potter, as above, was the one who married Peter Tallman's daughter, as in the Foote line, especially, I trace to Sarah Potter frequently. Is anything known of where Peter Tallman came from, to Portsmouth, R. I.? Who was the wife of Peter Tallman, of Portsmouth?—H. E. F.

1588. BATES.—The maiden name of Mary, wife of Lieutenant James Bates, of Haddam, Conn., and her ancestry may be obtained in full of Miss C. Louise Sands, 65 Lincoln street, Meriden, Conn. genealogist.—J. M. T.

Handle the fruit carefully. Every bruise takes much of its value.

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Tiverton.

At a special meeting of the Town Council held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. William Gadsby appeared in response to the citation served upon him to show cause why his license should not be revoked. Besides the full board there was present the Hon. William F. Sheffield, Jr., who appeared for the town, and Mr. Burdick, of Newport, for Mr. Gadsby. The decision of the council was deferred until the next regular meeting, which will be held on the second Monday in September. Mr. Gadsby was notified to come under rigid restrictions in regard to the keeping open of his hotel, which included the removing of the bar-room to the north side of the building with an entrance only to the main road, also that the police shall have access to every room at all times except the guests' sleeping rooms.

Alonso F. Hart was appointed Tax Collector for the ensuing year. The special town meeting which was called to see if the town would vote to expend the money appropriated for the stone crusher in putting the natural crushed stone which is found on the Evans estate, and which has been used with great success in various places, was held yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of voters, showing the interest they took in the matter. Hon. George L. Church was elected moderator and A. Lincoln Hamby clerk. Remarks were made by Hon. D. T. Church, Robert M. Wyatt, William E. Brightman, Andrew L. Hamby and others. A few questions were asked by Mr. Gardner, when a motion was made and it was unanimously voted that the money be expended in the manner desired and the whole charge of the work and building the road be given to Hon. D. T. Church. They also voted to expend on Bay street and other streets at North Tiverton \$550 in opening up and building them. They also voted \$100 to be expended in work on Commons street down as far as Church street. The action of the meeting meets with general approval in the town, its unanimity showing the general feeling. Under the supervision of Mr. Church there is every assurance that the money will be wisely expended and that Tiverton will have a good road running through the most traveled parts of the town. The meeting also voted to have Mr. Church in connection with Mr. Brown call upon the street railway people to fix the road in the centre of their tracks and 18 inches on each side as called for in their franchise. It is understood that the work will commence at once.

Portsmouth.

The funeral of the late Robert Elliott at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Sisson in South Portsmouth, Saturday afternoon, was attended by a large gathering of relatives and friends, and Oakland Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 32, was present in a body. The services were in charge of the Rev. George W. Mead, of Newport, assisted by Rev. H. W. McCrone, of the Portsmouth Christian church, who offered a prayer. The bearers were the three sons and the three sons-in-law of the deceased. Interment was in the island cemetery at Newport. The floral pieces were numerous and very beautiful. The Odd Fellow service was used at the grave.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Capt. Alfred S. Chase were held on Saturday at his late residence on East Main road, the Rev. Henry M. Stone, of Trinity church, Newport, officiating. A large gathering of relatives and friends were present. The bearers were six members of St. Paul's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which the deceased was a member. The members of St. Paul's Lodge, of Newport, attended in a body. Interment was in the St. Mary's cemetery, South Portsmouth.

Little Compton.

Newport County Pomona Grange, No. 4, held its bi-monthly all-day meeting with the members of Little Compton Grange, on Tuesday. The meetings were presided over by the W. M. Hermann E. Peckham. After the reading and approving the records of the meeting held in June, the report of the subordinate granges were given. Amphitheater Grange was reported as generally well attended and the interest kept up. Little Compton's report was of a very encouraging nature, the grange having netted at an annual fair and entertainment \$200, which goes toward the building fund for a Grange Hall. A musical and literary entertainment was given during the lecturer's hour. The programme follows:

"The River of Time," Song by the Grange. Recitation, "Ninety Years Ago," Mrs. J. W. Gifford. Recitation, "The Farm," Miss Eliza Peckham. Song by the Grange, "Onward." Reading, "Uncle David's Summer Boarders," Mrs. Charles H. Potter. Reading, "Topsy Turvey Time," Mrs. Eliza Peckham. Original speech by the Hon. Nathaniel Peckham, on "The Weeds that Grow in the Fall." Piano solo, Mrs. J. W. Gifford. Reading, "Aunt Martha's Consolation," Mr. Samuel E. Almy. Reading, "The Heart that Wins," Mrs. J. W. Gifford. Song by the Grange, "Our Childhood's Home."

The question for discussion "Resolved, That the farmers of Rhode Island do not get out of the Rhode Island College and Mechanic arts the benefits they should, considering the amount of money expended by them," was opened by Herman F. Peckham and participated in by Hon. Nathaniel Peckham, Charles H. Peckham, Joseph Peckham, Samuel E. Almy, Philip H. Wilber and others. The vote at the close of discussion was in the affirmative. Hon. Nathaniel Peckham, of Middletown, in the course of his remarks appealed to his hearers for an improvement of time, in gaining knowledge, which will help in the darkest hours of the night. In concluding he said, time is our great benefactor.

A vote of thanks was extended to the members of Little Compton Grange for their entertainment. Unless otherwise notified it was voted that the next meeting of the Newport County Pomona Grange should be held with the members of Conant Grange, Jamestown, on the third Tuesday in October.

The following resolution was offered to be acted on at the next meeting: "That the Pomona Grange change the day of meeting from the third Tuesday to the third Wednesday, in each alternate month." Though there was not a very large attendance, it was voted that this meet had been one of great interest both in literary as well as profitable point of view.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vandervelt, Jr., are entertaining Mr. Harry Lehr, at Belvoir.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Simon Hazard has rented the cottage No. 19 Third street to E. A. Northumb, for the Gladding estate. Delois & Eldridge have rented for D. Letoy Dresser, Attorney, the cottage on the northerly side of Bellevue court to Joseph Hanthorn for one year.

Simon Hazard has rented to Isaac C. Chappell, for Mrs. J. M. C. Russell, the lower half of her house No. 25 Newport avenue.

Delois & Eldridge have rented for the Swift Estate the cottage on the corner of Bellevue and Wheatland avenues, to J. DeForest Danielson, of Boston, for the season of 1901. This is the first rental published for next season. Delois & Eldridge have rented for the estate of Charles E. Lyman the cottage on the northerly side of Letoy avenue to Mr. Robert Sedgwick, of New York, for the season of 1901.

Delois & Eldridge have rented for the estate of Miss Susan O. Hollman the cottage on the southerly side of Bellevue avenue, near Bailey's Beach, to J. F. D. Lanier for the season of 1901.

Simon Hazard has rented for Benj. Almy the upper half of his house 20 Channing street to William S. Bates. Delois & Eldridge have rented for Miss Helen B. Tyler her cottage on the northerly side of Bellevue court, near Bellevue Avenue, to H. H. Hammevell, Jr., of Boston, for the season of 1901.

Messrs. James DeWolf Cutting and George I. Scott were the participants in a swimming match from Bailey's Beach to Easton's Beach Thursday morning. Mr. Cutting was the first to land at the latter beach but Mr. Scott was a close second. The time was about two and a quarter hours.

The Rev. Henry J. Van D Ke, former pastor of the Congregational Church in this city, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow, both morning and evening. This will give a good opportunity for many of his former friends to listen once more to his words.

The second meeting this summer of the naval policy board was held at the Naval War College, Tuesday morning, with Admiral Dewey, its chairman, presiding. The session will last for several days.

Miss Mary Nuss, of this city, is spending a vacation in Providence and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Peckham are entertaining Miss Fannie Brown, of Cambridge, Mass.

\$31.50 Round Trip to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

From Chicago via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line, August 21, September 1 and 18, good returning until October 31. Also very low rates on the same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs, Deadwood and Rapid City, S. Dak., Casper, Wyo. Quickest time. Best service. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western R'y. For full particulars address J. E. Brittain, 268 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

New Sleeping Car Line Between Chicago and Mason City, Iowa.

The Chicago & North-Western Ry. announces the establishment of a through sleeping car line between Chicago and Mason City, Iowa, via its new line from Belle Plaine. Through sleeper leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m. daily, arrives Mason City 7:00 a. m. Leaves Mason City 8:00 p. m. daily, arrives Chicago 7:42 a. m. daily. Train leaving Chicago 10:30 p. m. daily will have through connections for Mason City daily except Saturday. Through tickets can be obtained at all principal agents.

The Newport Casino.

MUSIC FOR THE SEASON.

Commencing Monday, July 9.

MORNING CONCERTS.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

FROM 11 to 1.

EVENING CONCERTS.

SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

BEGINNING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CASINO THEATRE.

MUSIC AND DANCING.

EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

FROM 8:30 to 12:30.

Music by Mullaly's Orchestra.

JOSEPH BARRETT, Supr.

RHODE ISLAND

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Full term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10, at 9 o'clock a. m. Examination for admission will be held Monday, Sept. 10, beginning at 9 a. m. For catalogue or other information apply to FREDERICK J. GOWEN, Principal, Box 27, Westerly, R. I. STANLEY ELLI, Secretary, Trustees, Box 112, Providence. 5-13c

GOLD.

The present outlook for the industry of mining in this country, which has yet dawned upon this country, with the unparalleled period of prosperity now existing the attention of capital is turning from the usual runs and revealing out to the unmeasured wealth locked up in the Western Mountains. When we note that hardly one per cent of this great mineral storehouse has been as yet touched and consider the millions of dollars actually realized in legitimate mining operations, we form but a slight conception of the vast stores of wealth awaiting the hand of enterprise to turn it to the use of man.

THE NEWPORT-NEVADA

MINING COMPANY

recently organized in Newport, R. I., offers an opportunity for the investment of capital in large or small amounts that promises large returns with a minimum of risk. For the purpose of further development a limited amount of the treasury stock is now offered for subscription at the rate of 50c per share, par value \$1.00, full paid and non-assessable. Subscribers payable at the rate of 50c per month.

The property comprises about 130 acres carrying rich veins of gold bearing quartz and is located in the Eagle Valley Mining district, Lincoln County, Nevada. Send for prospectus. Full information can be obtained at the office of the company, National National Bank Building, Newport, R. I.

ALEX. N. BARBER, President. J. R. SULLIVAN, Treasurer.

The City of Newport.

Notice of Applications for Transfer of Liquor Licenses.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Public Health, August 28, the following named persons made application for transfer of liquor licenses under the provisions of Chapter of the Public Statutes of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of the city; viz:

Ernst Valt, from Frederick Marchant at 79 William St., and William Gully from 3 & 5 Bell's Ward at 123 Thomas Street.

The Board of Public Commissioners will be in session at their office in the City Hall Building on Aug. 31 and Sept. 7, 1900, at 8 o'clock p. m., when opportunity will be given for the presentation of the names of the applicants and applications or granting licenses under them. Submitted by order of the Police Commissioners.

GEO. H. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Furnished Cottages

on various parts of the island

FOR RENT.

Apply to H. S. MILLIKIN, Block Island, R. I.

SHAVED

CEDAR SHINGLES.

The best Shingle in the Market

FOR ROOFS.

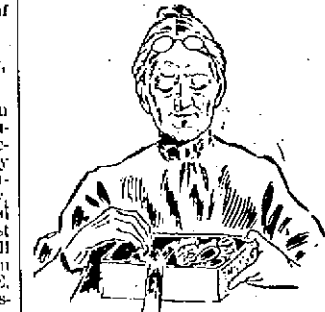
FOR SALE BY

Swinburne, Peckham & Co.

THE DUCK COVE FARM

OFFERS its services to ship fresh vegetable and fruit to New York, by express, to markets existing in Newport. The farm comprises 22 acres, three-quarters of a mile north of Wickford Landing and has one and a half miles of front. The trapper road crosses west side of farm about three-quarters of a mile from the shore and proceeds to Providence and the Pier. The farm was purchased by Judge Pitman of Providence, who entertained Supreme Court Judges of Washington, and is now in possession of his grandson, Joseph Pitman Esq., who has been in the business for many years. Some choice sites for sale. The farm has three dwelling houses, two farm houses, one greenhouse, cottage, barn, stable, hen houses, cucumber, etc. The house is a two-story, round Duck Cove about ten acres in extent; is well wooded with oak and walnut. Correspondence solicited. 8-18-3w

LOOKING FOR HER GLASSES.



There is nothing an elderly person, who must rely upon artificial aid for good vision, so enjoys, as good glasses. By "Good Glasses" we do not mean expensive frames, nor elaborate mountings, but do mean a finely ground lens, a lens refracting each and every atom of light accurately, and fitted by a competent optician, from scientific measurement, made in a scientific way. The one who has relied upon cheaply fitted eight destroyers, sold by stores, peddlers, and incompetents—glasses which give the greatest relief when lost, is the person who will evince the most appreciation of those we fit, after an accurate measurement of the eye and defect.

H. A. HEATH & CO.

JEWELERS and OPTICIANS.

162 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Prescriptions filled, frames repaired, and broken lenses replaced.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Newport, May 28th, A. D. 1900.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 122 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1900, and returnable to the said Court August 24th, A. D. 1900, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1900, in favor of Peleg N. Humphrey of Tiverton, plaintiff, and against Wm. A. Wesley of Tiverton, defendant, I have this day at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock p. m. levied said Execution on all the right, title and interest which said defendant, Wm. A. Wesley, has in and to the real and personal estate of said defendant, Wm. A. Wesley, in and to the County of Newport, to wit: (1) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (2) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (3) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (4) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (5) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (6) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (7) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (8) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (9) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (10) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (11) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (12) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (13) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (14) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (15) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit: the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (16) the time of the attachment of said writ of execution, to wit